FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 6, 1861. [NO. 2305.]

The Demoralization of the Federal Army—The Government Without Means.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange says:

The days of terror are again upon us. Thousands of soldiers throng the streets every hour of the day and night, two-thirds of them beastly intoxicated. Their appearance generally is shocking, characterized by nothing but rags and filth. It is rare now to see a soldier with a clean face, though hydrants are placed at most of the corners of the streets. But few ladies are seen upon the streets even during day, and these are invariably accompanied by an escort to protect them from insult and, perhaps, outrage.

There were more than fifty fights between the soldiers yesterday and last night. Seven men were stabbed and four others shot.

The 8th, 69th and 96th Regiments return to N. York, as also do the 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut, in a few days; the 1st, 2d and 3d New Jersey, and 1st Rhode Island have already gone. The 1st and 3d Ohio leave in a few days as well as the 26th Pennsylvania, and perhaps many others of which I am not informed.

The prisoners who were so inhumanly treated by the soldiers while passing through this city a few days ago, are lying in the Capitol Hospital, unable to sit up, still bearing on their persons the marks of the cowardly treatment which they received.

THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.—Yesterday's Richmond Examiner gives the "ascertained" particulars of our captures at Manassas. They are of the intrinsic value of fully one million of dollars, whilst their value to the Confederate States is vastly more than that, because many of them were things that we want and could not purchase.

Sixty-seven pieces of artillery were taken, among them one long rifled 32-pounder, which, by the way, has already been moved in a direction where it will render good service. The others are light field artillery, 6 and 12-pounders, more than half rifled and superbly sighted, among them several Parrot guns, and several made on James celebrated patent. Along with thes , cartridges and ammunition sufficient to serve them for a day's steady firing.

As to muskets and small arms, the number could not have been less than fifteen to twenty thousand.

From fifteen to twenty thousand blankets were undoubtedly left on the field and strewn by the wayside. This is probably too moderate an estimate. About one-half of these will come into possession of the Government. Haversacks, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, canteens and overcoats in immense quantities were also thrown off by the flying enemy, and now lay in immense piles before the Quartermaster's office at Manassas.

About 150 wagons laden with stores and ammunition, together with twenty patent ambulances, the like of which, for comfort and convenience, are not in the Confederate States.

Quite two millions of cartridges, manufactured with great pains and cost.

Each of the Federal soldiers was supplied, in his haversack, with three days' provisions. He was furnished with his coffee in a neat paper, ground and mixed with sugar, so as to be ready for use without further trouble than the cooking. In a word, all the appointments of the "Grand Army," in the various branches of staff arrangement, were such as probably never before were enjoyed by any expedition in the world.

Abolition Congressmen in Battle.—A correspondent of the New York Daily Times has the following:

"Congress adjourned Friday until Monday expressly to allow the members to see the show. Neither Congress nor the Union wish to see another such a sight. At the grand stampede civilians were awfully scared, and I think several of them were taken prisoners. I witnessed some terrific feats of running among them. Many lost their carriages, and for aught I know are skulking about the woods now. One very fat Congressman offered an artilleryman $20 for a horse; but after he had the horse, he found it so hard to mount that he turned pale all over. He John Gilpined along, near my legs, until his horse threw him, when his agony was fearful. Three of us boosted him up, and he cut again as though the d—l was after him. That M. C. will never go to the wars again."

NEW YORK, July 29.

Later from Europe.—The Africa, with Liverpool dates to July 20th, was boarded off Cape Race on Sunday.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of cotton for the week ending Thursday the 18th, reached 113,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took each 23,000 bales. The inferior grades advanced during the week ⅛ a ¼; fair and middling Orleans were quoted ⅛d. higher. On Friday, the sales reached 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull, with a declining tendency. Provisions quiet.

The sales on Saturday were 15,000 bales, and the market closed firm.

The news brought by the Africa is not of general interest so far as has been received.

The Hon. Asa Biggs has been appointed by President Davis to be Judge of the Confederate Court for the district of North Carolina, the post he had previously held under the Government of the U. S.

HOMICIDE.—In the cars at Wilson, N. C., on Tuesday last, Arthur B. Davis, of a Columbus, Geo. company, shot and killed Capt. C. H. Axson of the Charleston Richardson Guards. Cause, liquor. Davis was taken to Richmond for trial, and the body of Axson carried back to Charleston.

The Captured Negroes.—A reliable gentleman from Hampton states that many of the negroes captured by the Lincolnites are making their escape from Old Point at every opportunity and returning to their masters. And no wonder. The yankees worked them too hard.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—3,491,850 bales, against 4,445,204 last year. Decrease 953,354.

BUZZARDS.—We learn that it is a remarkable fact that there are few buzzards now to be seen in all this region of the State. They have doubtless been drawn by the taint of death to Manassas.

Snuffing Danger!—The committee of the Councils of Philadelphia held a meeting last Monday, the 22d, and determined to order two batteries of Parrot guns, for the defence of the city.

Richmond Whig.

J. A. Engelhard, Esq., is Private Secretary to Gov. Clark. Mr. Graham Daves, the late Private Secretary, occupies the position, we believe, of Adjutant in Col. Pettigrew's regiment.

Raleigh Standard.

The Troops at Asheville.—There are about 1,600 men at Asheville—1000 infantry and 600 cavalry. We learn that the cavalry will soon rendezvous at Kittrell's Spring.—*Ral. Stan.*

Capt. Boone, Quartermaster of the 1st N. C. Regiment at Yorktown, states that the ladies of Richmond made for our soldiers 2000 shirts and 1000 pantaloons, gratuitously. He will begin to get up their winter clothing soon. Boxes sent to the regiments at Yorktown by Southern Express pre-paid to Richmond, will be forwarded to Capt. Boone. Air holes should be made in boxes containing provisions.

MARRIED

On the 24th of July, at the Chapel of the Cross, in Chapel Hill, by the Rev. F. S. Hilliard, WILLIAM VAN WYCK, Jr., of Pendleton, S. C., to MARY, youngest daughter of the Hon. William H. Battle.

DIED,

This morning, WILLIAM A., infant son of Sam'l H. and D. Steel.

In Wilmington, on Friday last, Dr. R. S. THOMAS, in the 68th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 30th July, of inflammation of the bowels, THOMAS COWAN, Jr., fourth son of the late Rob't H. Cowan, aged 21 years, 1 month and 17 days.

In Robeson county, at the residence of Mrs. Nancy Regan, on the 23d of July, of typhoid fever, little JIMMIE SALTER, son of John T. and Huldah Melvin, of Bladen county, aged 10 months and 18 days.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1861.

PLEASANT READING.—We know not when we have been more amused than over the Northern accounts of the Manassas battle. They filled some six or eight columns of the Richmond Examiner, and we have extracted the cream of them.

It will be seen that the wretches pretend that we had 90,000 men in the battle, outnumbering the enemy three to one. Now we have the assurance of the Examiner that there were not 30,000 Southern troops in all the Manassas region, and of these only about 15,000 were in the real fight. The others were scattered along a line of six or eight miles, and only stood the feigned attack of the enemy.

But the list of regiments ostentatiously published when the "Grand Army" commenced its march, numbered 53, besides scattering companies. These regiments could scarcely have averaged less than 800. Thus making about 45,000 men, the principal part of whom, with probably 10,000 regulars, were brought against our 15,000. The Cincinnati Enquirer boasted that McDowell had 80,000 men at Washington. The Tribune of the 17th stated it at 55,000 strong. All the pretexts of the lying Lincolnites are turned against themselves, as will be seen. They suffered a terrible and disgraceful defeat and rout; and if our troops had been in force and condition to pursue to Alexandria and Washington, there can scarcely be a doubt that both places might have been taken. But what could they do? Whole regiments had been on the march, and in the cars, and on the battle field, for 36 hours, without food. These men could not engage in a foot race of upwards of 25 miles, with a probable battle at the end of it, and without food on the way. The thing was impossible, and we are sorry to see that blame is hinted in one of the Richmond papers because our Generals did not undertake it. Besides, how could our Generals know or imagine that there was such a stampede and panic? No, no. Let us be grateful for the measure of glory and of good that we have been blessed with, and not repine or complain because impracticabilities were not undertaken, at the risk of losing all that we had gained, and more.

IRON FROM DEEP RIVER ORE.—We have had the pleasure of a long conversation with Mr. John Colville, of Wilmington, a practical mechanic in iron work, who has spent several weeks on Deep River, and now returns with specimens of wrought Iron made under his own eye from the specular ore at the place known as the Tysor Iron Works. At this place considerable works have been erected—a steam engine, two furnaces, &c.,—and a beginning has now been made in the manufacture of Iron. One of the specimens shown to us (both made at the same time) was rough and unpolished, the other as finely polished as any we ever saw, and done in ten minutes work with files at the foundry. Mr. Colville took a piece to the Arsenal here, where it was subjected to all sorts of tests by the workmen there, who pronounced it equal to the most celebrated brands of imported iron.

Mr. Colville, who is in no way interested in the Deep River region, but went there to test the matter for gentlemen in Wilmington, says that he succeeded beyond his expectations, not only in making iron, but a first rate article of iron. He has no doubt about the practicability of the iron business on Deep River, as that region combines all the elements necessary to a first class business. The works at the Tysor place will be in operation in a few weeks with capacity to turn out from four to six tons of wrought iron per week.

Mr. Colville tells us of the various kinds of iron ore there, by a proper mixture of which any description of iron may be made, for domestic purposes, heavy ordnance, small arms, or any thing else. He was particularly struck with the wonderful property called "Ore Hill," where there is no necessity to mine for ore, but only to quarry it upon the surface, and where works are in progress.

He visited the Egypt coal mines and descended the shaft. Mr. McClane has about 70 tons of coal raised to the surface, and every thing is in order for a large business.

Now is the time to develope this vast mineral interest, and we hope that the time will not be allowed to pass unimproved. The South now needs the coal and the iron, and we hope the South will get both in inexhaustible quantities.

Since the above was in type we have opened the Charleston Mercury of the 27th, which states that its press was worked by North Carolina coal. "The Old North State abounds with the article, and—we speak from experience—a far superior article for all ordinary purposes than that imported from the hot-beds of abolitionism, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Our pressman speaks of it in the highest terms. It generates steam in half the time necessary for the best Red Ash. The fire is easier kept up, and with a much less quantity of fuel. Mr. Browne starts again for North Carolina this morning, to complete his arrangements for supplying the trade of Charleston, and he expects in a very short time to have the article for sale."

HOME-MADE SOCKS.—G. W. I. Goldston Esq. has shown to us some dozens of Socks made in this town by Mr. John Gee, which we consider well worthy of public attention, particularly at this time. They appear to be stout and substantial, well made, and are sold wholesale at the low price of $1 75 per dozen. The cotton yarn from which they are made is spun in this town, and every thing connected with them is therefore of home manufacture. Mr. Gee can make from 10 to 15 dozen pair a day. These are of cotton, but he is making arrangements to get woollen yarn to work up for the ensuing Fall and Winter.

See Mr. Goldston's advertisment.

SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS.—The Journal says that the ladies of Columbus county are engaged in getting up a supply of good socks for the numerous volunteers from that county, some contributing one pair, some two, and some a dozen. They may well say to other ladies, "Go thou and do likewise." When winter approaches, socks, woolen clothes, blankets, shoes, &c., will be wanted in immense quantities. It will not do to let our brave defenders suffer.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The Hillsboro' Recorder explains that the last year's expenses of the road were not included in the President's Annual Report. The Report "was not received until the second day of the meeting; and instead of being carefully prepared and printed, as on former occasions, it was made up in much haste amid the multiplied cares and duties pressing upon him as Colonel of the regiment which he was zealously laboring to prepare to enter upon active duty in the field. In consequence of these interruptions the report did not embrace the expenses of the year, but expressed in general terms that the expenses had been considerably increased in consequence of needed repairs—the replacement of sills, railroad iron, &c.—and consequently no dividend could be made."

WHO TOOK SHERMAN'S BATTERY?—A letter to the Raleigh Standard, from Capt. York, answers this question fully:—

"Several regiments claim the honor of silencing and taking this battery. *It was taken by the 6th Infantry N. C. State Troops.* The regiment was led up within 40 yards of it, and their fire silenced it, and Col. Lightfoot, Maj. Webb, Capts. Kirkland, Avery, and Lieuts. Avery and Mangum, marched right up to it with their men, and passed beyond it, and received a galling fire from the left, when they were ordered to cease firing and fall back. Maj. Webb was resting on one of the pieces, facing the fire, and our men retreated in good order, all the while delivering their fire." Around Sherman's batteries where our Regiment fired, every horse and cannoneer was killed, and lay in one indiscriminate heap. All over the battle field were strewed the dead and dying. Some had placed their arms under their heads as they went to their last sleep. Others folded their arms across their breasts, some with features distorted and fists clenched as they wrestled in the agonies of death; others wore the calm, placid smile which should grace the face of a soldier dying in a glorious cause. In the little clump of cedars, the wounded had crawled and died, and lay there in ghastly heaps.

"That portion of the Regiment rallied by the gallant Lightfoot and Webb, pitched into the hottest of the fight, and joined in the final charge, when the enemy were put to a precipitate flight, and joined in the pursuit for several miles. No more gallant spirits strode over that field, than Lt. Col. Lightfoot and Maj. Webb. The remainder of the regiment, under different officers, fell in with other regiments and fought to the last. No regiment behaved with more bravery and gallantry than the North Carolina 6th Infantry, on that memorable field. Led up into the hottest of the fight, within a few yards of a battery that was raking our army, they delivered their fire with the deadliest precision."

COL. FISHER'S REGIMENT.—A letter from Captain Craige of the Rowan Company (eldest son of Hon. Burton Craige,) is mentioned in the Salisbury Watchman, as stating that "his Company suffered more severely than any other one in the Regiment. [It had 7 killed and 6 wounded.] *They charged upon and took two of the guns belonging to the celebrated Sherman's battery*, and considering the fearful odds against them, and the dangers of the exploit, the wonder is not that they suffered so much but so little."

We were pained to learn, as our paper was going to press last evening, that Lieut W. P. Mangum, son of ex-Senator Mangum, died of the wound received at the great battle on the 21st inst. We had hoped from accounts previously received, that the wound was not so serious.—*Hillsboro' Recorder*, 31*st.*

THE 5TH STATE REGIMENT.—The Salisbury Banner publishes a letter from Capt. Samuel Reeves Jr. to his father in that place, dated Bull Run, July 23d, in which he says,—

"On Sunday 21st, we passed through the battle—our Regiment had not much to do in it. My company were thrown into the woods as skirmishers. They were fired on by the enemy once, and stood the fire well, not a man flinched. They returned the fire promptly, and repulsed the company who fired on them. Afterwards they saw more of the enemy, a few, only six of my men fired and killed 4 men (Yankees.) That ended all we did. I have the pleasure to report that I had not one man killed or wounded, all sound and well and perfectly happy—although we have lain on the creek bank three nights, without anything but blankets. We have plenty of meat and bread all the time. Our Regiment lost only 2 men killed and 6 or 8 wounded."

Fifth Regiment State Troops—The Richmond Dispatch speaks in high terms of Col. McRae's regiment in the battle of Manassas. Lt. Colonel J. P. Jones and the Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. James Sinclair, commanded in the absence of Col. McRae, who could not be present on account of a serious injury to his ankle.

The 1st Reg't N. C. State Troops arrived at Petersburg on Saturday night last. Col. M. S. Stokes, Lieut. Col. M. W. Ransom, Surgeon Dr. Charles J. Gee. The Express says, that like all other North Carolina Reg'ts, this one comes armed and equipped in the most excellent manner.

The 2d Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers were presented with a handsome Flag on the 29th, by the Ladies of Norfolk, Va.

COL. FISHER'S REGIMENT.

We are indebted to the politeness of J. A. Engelhard, Esq., the Governor's Private Secretary, for the following official list of the killed and wounded of the 6th regiment of State troops, in the late battle of Manassas:

Company A, Capt. Kirkland, commanding.—Privates William D. Hannah, and Barney Bleany, killed; 2d Lieut. Thos. A. Price, 3d Serg't Wm. W. Tarpley, and Daniel Burnes, slightly wounded; 1st Serg't James Parsons, and Barney Brennan, severely wounded, and Chas. W. Burrows, missing.

Company B, Lieut. Parish, commanding.—Private Van Buren Oakley, killed; 2d Lieut. Willie P. Mangum, mortally wounded; Serg't David C. Roberts, and Corp'l Arthur S. Carrington, severely wounded; Alllen Tilly, William Ray, and Guilford Laws, slightly wounded.

Company C, Capt. Freeland, commanding.—Privates John A. Hutchins, and Robert Falkner, killed; Private Wm. P. Haley, mortally wounded; Serg't Albert W. Pickett, Privates James Roman, Hiram W. Vickers, James Copley, Spencer B. Freeman, Silas Hutchins, Wm. Shamblee, John E. Davis, Allison S. Glenn, and Harrison Carden, severely wounded; Harrison Pickett, and Owen W. Willett, slightly wounded.

Company E, Capt. Avery, commanding.—Private Joshua M. Sorrell, mortally wounded; Privates J. R. Roberts, Jacob Thomas, Thos. L. Ollis, and J. C. Freeman, severely wounded; Capt. Isaac E. Avery, Serg't James E. Howell, Privates Joseph Boone, Tilman Vance, Anderson J. Davis, and Brice McGee, slightly wounded.

Company F, Lieut. Carter, commanding.—Privates Jas. P. Stewart, and James Simpson, killed; private W. P. White, mortally wounded; privates Eldrige G. Thompson and W. P. Gouge, severely wounded; private Joseph B. Thompson, ear shot off; and Jas. G. Watson, slightly wounded.

Company G, Capt. Craige, commanding.—Privates G. Noah, A. B. Corriher, J. R. Corriher, J. S. Smith, Jason D. Setzer, Jno. Hess and Jacob Safrit, killed; privates John Howard and N. Lindsay Dancy, severely wounded; privates W. Rufus Owen, Henry W. A. Miller, Jacob W. Miller, and Bartlett Allen, slightly wounded.

Company H, Captain Mitchell commanding.—Not directly in the engagement, private John W. Evans, hand shot off.

Company I, Capt. York, commanding.—Serg't Hiram Sears, Serg't Jno. W. Wilson and private Joseph T. Morris, mortally wounded; private Jas. H. Moring, severely wounded; and Jos. D. Ausley. slightly wounded.

Col. Charles F. Fisher killed, and Lt. Col. C. E. Lightfoot slightly wounded—making 15 killed, 7 mortally wounded, 25 severely, 21 slightly, and 1 missing—making 69. A number of others received slight injuries not worth mentioning.

The above is taken from Lt. Col. Lightfoot's official report.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THANKS.—The Uwharrie Grays, of Randolph county, have published a card of thanks to the citizens of Trinity College for various favors, and especially to the Ladies; to a Lady for Testaments presented through Mr. W. J. W. Crowder; and also to Rev. Dr. Craven, Dempsey Brown, A. W. Tomlinson, J. O. Bowden, and others, for special favors."

RESIGNATION.—Lieut. J. J. Guthrie of the U. S. Navy from this State, just returned from a long cruise on the coast of Africa, has resigned, and is in Richmond, tendering his services to the Confederate Government. A month or two since, his son, a lad, before he had heard from his father, tendered his services to the Governor of this State. So says the Standard.

DEATHS.—Henry Ball, private in Capt. Hargrave's Company of Lexington (N. C.) Wild Cats, died at Suffolk on the 27th. His remains were to be sent home. Also, at the same place, on the 26th, a young man named Thomas, of Capt. Clement's Davie Grays. Also, at Yorktown, on the 14th July, James W. Reinhardt, of Capt. Hoke's Lincoln company, aged 19. He was an active participant in the battle of Bethel.

The Ellis Light Artillery, of Raleigh, left for Virginia on Monday last. It numbers 105 men, 115 horses, with 4 brass six pounders, two howitzers, and one rifled cannon. S. D. Ramseur, Major; Basil C. Manly, Captain; Wm. J. Saunders, 1st Lieutenant; B. B. Guion, 2d; T. B. Bridgers, 3d; Dr. Hines, Surgeon; P. H. Sasser, 1st Sergeant; J. D. Newson, 2d; J. J. Powell, 3d; J. McKimmon, Jr., 4th; W. P. Allen, 5th; W. E. Pell, 1st Corporal; —— Nichols, 2d; Sidney Dunn, 3d; R. Butler, 4th; N. W. West, C. C. Marshall, Artificers.

12 MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—The idea of refusing any more volunteers for 12 months we suppose has been abandoned, for we see that Adj't Gen. Martin advertises to Captains of all such companies to report immediately by letter.

THE WOUNDED.—The Richmond Whig of the 27th has a list of wounded volunteers who have been brought down to Richmond and received into private houses. The following are from North Carolina:—

Adams —— at J. D. Harvey's, 9th st. between Leigh and Clay.
Evans, J. W. 6th Reg. at L. Ellet's.
Howell, John, 5th Reg. at Springfield Hall.
Roberts, Wm. 11th Reg. at John Caskie's.
Truman, John, 6th (Capt. Avery's Co.) at Dr. Brigg's Hospital.
Welch, D. 1st Reg. at J. H. Tyler's.
Wm. Bruce, 4th, at Main street Hospital, (sick.)
James S. Ray, 6th, slightly wounded—gone home.
Jacob Thomas, 6th Regiment, at St. Charles.
John Howard, do do.

On Sunday the 21st inst., a fight occurred off the coast of N. C., between the Southern ship Beaufort, Lieut. Duval, 1 gun and 26 men, and a Yankee ship with 8 guns and 175 men. No injury on our side. After firing eight shots, some of which took effect on the enemy, Lieut. Duval was compelled to retire.

THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.—Some of the Northern papers account for their awful defeat at Manassas by saying that "a terrific consternation rose among the teamsters, civilians and congressmen, which was communicated to the army." How could this be? The teamsters and congressmen were some miles in the rear, and surely they did not, in their "terrific consternation," rush upon the battle field? On the contrary, we learn from other Northern accounts that the Congressmen were just sitting down to a splendid banquet of the choicest food and drink, when the "Grand Army" itself came along pell mell and started them off minus the dinner and the wines, which fell into the hands of our men. And we learn that some of them from this State say they never tasted such brandy and champagne.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune said that "Miss Weed, daughter of Thurlow Weed, and several other ladies," went out to this Congressional dinner and to see the show. When the flight commenced, the gallant congressmen left the ladies to shift for themselves, who are said to have "cut horses loose from wagons, which they mounted, bare-back and astraddle, and in that guise effected their Hegira."

Senator Foote of Connecticut is said at Washington to be among the killed. He was in a wagon in full retreat, with Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, when a cannon ball came along even faster than they could run, and killed them both. So said the driver, who carried his wagon into Washington with a big hole in it.

THE HAND-CUFFS.—The yankee prisoners in Richmond say that the hand-cuffs were intended for themselves, they had so many mutinous soldiers in the Lincoln army. But a gentleman from the battle-field says that one of the captured wagons contained boxes holding 500 hand-cuffs, the boxes being labelled "for officers." Of course they did not intend to hand-cuff their own officers.

SCOTT AND LINCOLN.—In a speech in Lincoln's Congress on the 24th July, Mr. Richardson of Illinois said he had been present at an interview on the day before between the President, Gen. Scott, the Secretary of War and several members of Congress, when Gen. Scott remarked in substance, "Mr. President, I am the greatest coward in America. I have fought this battle against my judgment and I think you ought to remove me today for doing it. I deserve removal for letting my army fight when I well knew it was not ready to fight."

The President replied, "General, your conversation seems to imply that I had forced you to fight this fight." General Scott immediately replied, "Oh no, President, *you* have always sustained me, and no one could do so more kindly;" but Gen. Scott did not exonerate the Cabinet. Mr. Richardson said he knew Abe Lincoln well. He had known him since boyhood's hour, and he would say here that he (Lincoln.) was an honest man, if you let him alone; but he was afraid the President hadn't sufficient strength of mind to withstand the influences of the wily politicians surrounding him."

THE MORAL EFFECT.—A letter from New York to the Baltimore Sun (Republican,) after describing the feeling in New York as the accounts came in of the defeat at Manassas, says,—

"The moral effect of this disaster is more dreaded even than its physical results. Merchants and business men fear that *its first result abroad will be the recognition of the Confederate Government by England and France.* The first steamer to take out the news will be the Canada, from Boston, on Wednesday."

STOCKS tumbled at New York after the Manassas battle from 3 to 5 per cent. Chase asked for a five million loan, which was coming in slowly. "Our business men, (says the Day Book,) begin to see that fighting is not going to save the Union. In fact we should think it is about time they saw that fighting is just the way to forever destroy it."

THE BLOCKADE.—Northern papers state that an official paper of Admiral Milne, (at the head of 35 British ships in the Gulf,) has been received at Washington, pointing out many instances in which vessels have gone into the ports of New Orleans, Pensacola, Mobile, St. Marks, Savannah and Charleston, proving that the blockade is not actual. The government of Great Britain has openly avowed that it will respect an efficient blockade, but this is not such, and therefore will not be respected by that government.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—A list of the Committees, twenty in number, is published in the Richmond papers. Of the important posts of Chairman of these Committees, Mr. Speaker Cobb of Georgia has appointed six from Georgia, six from South Carolina, three from Louisiana, two from Alabama, two from Mississippi, and one from Florida. *None* from Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, or Texas, (of course none from Tennessee, as she is not yet represented.) This monopoly of the honors—and far more of the influence—by Georgia and South Carolina, does not look well. To effect it, Mr. Rhett of S. C. had to be made Chairman of two Committees, Mr. Miles of S. C. of two more, and Mr. Shorter of Geo. of two.

Of the North Carolina members, Mr. Venable is at the tail end of the Foreign Affairs, Mr. Morehead next to the tail end of Finance, Mr. Davis in a similar place on Commercial Affairs, Mr. Craige ditto on Judiciary, Messrs. Puryear and Ruffin together bring up the rear of the Naval Affairs, Mr. Smith next to the last of Postal Affairs, Mr. Davidson last on Indian Affairs, and Mr. McDowell next to the tail on Patents.

Several of the South Carolina and Georgia members are each on three and four Committees.

We trust that the great men of those States will be preserved, for "wisdom would surely die with them."

The Congress holds its sittings almost exclusively with closed doors.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Two Federal pickets were shot within two miles of Alexandria this day.

A company of Southern Cavalry have approached within three miles of Arlington.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In the House to-day, the bill to provide for direct taxation was passed by a vote of ayes 78 to nays 38.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gen. McClelland is to have a Commander-in-chief's power.

The Assistant Secretary of State has gone to New York to invite Princess Clothilde and Prince Jerome to visit Washington and make the White House their home.

The Southerners have forty Federal officers and twelve physicians as prisoners.

Fears for Washington.—Letters in the Northern appers express all sorts of panic fears of an attack upon Washington, by Beauregard, and upon Harper's Ferry by Johnston.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says Mr. Secretary Wells has ordered a powerful naval force to guard the crossings of the Potomac below Washington.

Mr. Burch, of the party who went in search of Col. Cameron's body, has returned; his companions were held as prisoners, and he was sworn to silence.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Tampering with Federal soldiers by the Secessionists has become so open within the past few days that Gen. Runyan has ordered the arrest of all suspected parties.

Outrages in Alexandria.—The lawless Lincoln soldiers have recommenced their work in Alexandria. Among many facts related is, that Mr. Robert Jamieson, President of the Exchange Bank, was walking along the street with his wife when he was shot at by a soldier, the ball taking effect in the arm of Mrs. Jamieson, inflicting a wound that will, in all probability, render amputation necessary.

The residence of Mr. Sprigg was entered by an officer and seven men, and everything in it smashed to pieces. Two citizens were knocked down and shockingly beaten.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The London Times, brought by the Africa, says that President Lincoln's message confirms the impression that his inaugural produced; and that was, that, after an infinite loss of life and humiliation on the part of the North, the result will be the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

A Large Haul.—It is stated and believed in Richmond that a regiment of Pennsylvania troops, stated at from 500 to 820, surrendered to Gen. Beauregard on Friday. In the haste and flight of the Manassas stampede they lost their way, and wandered into the forests near the Blue Ridge, till, weary and hungry, they hailed a scout and surrendered. It is also stated that 16 yankee officers were taken in a house near Fairfax C. H. 160 prisoners were brought to Richmond on Saturday, and 54 on Sunday. They are all confined in the tobacco factories It is stated that a gentleman while passing one of the tobacco factories which is filled with these invaders, was called up to a window by one of the Hessians, and interrogated as follows: "How many tobacco factories have you in this city, sir?" "About sixty, I believe," was the prompt answer. "Well," rejoined the Hessian, "you will have a use for every one of them. There are enough of us when all shall have been brought in, to fill every factory you have."

Wounded Hessian prisoners continue to be brought to Richmond. The Examiner says that in all 283 such have arrived there.

From Manassas.—Our army under Gen. Johnston is now encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House and the village of Centreville. From what we learn from a reliable source, we think it improbable that any alteration of the position of our troops will just at present be made. We are in possession of important information regarding the probable future movements of our forces, which a proper regard for the general welfare forbids us to disclose.

From Yorktown.—Passengers from Yorktown, on yesterday, report that everything is quiet in the Peninsula. Not even a skirmish has of late occurred to vary the monotony of camp life. It is thought that the enemy's defeat at Manassas has entirely disconcerted his plans for the campaign, as well on the James and York rivers as on the Potomac.—*Richmond Examiner, 30th.*

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, VA., July 30.—Beauregard has been appointed General in the Confederate army, and unanimously confirmed by Congress. His commission is to date from the 21st July.

Congress.—The public business is unimportant, and the session has been mostly secret.

Many reports are in circulation here of doubtful reliability.

The postal bill permitting soldiers to send letters without the pre-payment of postage, has passed and been made public. The postage to be collected at the office of destination. The bill confers the same privilege on members of Congress.—*Wil. Journal*, 31*st.*

Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the Confederate forces in Virginia, is now on a tour to the West, looking after the commands of Generals Loring and Wise He started for Montery, present headquarters of Gen Loring, on Sunday. His visit is understood to be one of inspection and consultation on the plan of the campaign. He is expected to return in a few days.

There is no doubt that the vilest treachery was practiced on the Manassas railroad to defeat a junction between the forces of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard The train conductor, when seized and charged with his treason, confessed to having been tampered with by the enemy, and to have received the sum of $800 to contrive to defeat the union of our forces. So soon as he reached Manassas, he was tried, and ordered by Gen Beauregard to be shot. It is only by such stern and severe examples that treason can be put down and our soldiers preserved from destruction. Had the bribed wretch accomplished his purpose, we might, instead of recording a victory, have been compelled to chronicle a fearful and disastrous defeat, entailing consequences sickening to dwell upon.

Our informant learned that on the same day a like stern visitation of justice was meted out to a recreant Georgian, caught in the act of piloting the enemy in their march on our lines.—*Rich. Examiner*, 31*st.*

Going Home.—A letter from Harper's Ferry, in the Philadelphia Bulletin, says that Gen. Patterson endeavored to induce the three months' volunteers to remain ten days longer; but it generally failed.

Baltimore papers of Saturday mention by name six regiments of three months' men that passed through that city for home on Friday.

Gen. Wise, with 3,500 men, has evacuated Charles town Va., taking all his stores, &c. It was soon after occupied by 15 to 20,000 federal troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—Four Regiments have been ordered hence to Washington, for the purpose of checking the contemplated aggressive movements there.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—The Odd Fellow's Hall, the jail and four other buildings in Hampton, were burned by the Federalists before they evacuated the place. A flag has been sent to Newport News to evacuate that point in 24 hours. Heavy firing is now going on at Pigs Point.

A Privateer.—The privateer Smith, carrying two guns of heavy calibre, left Norfolk on the 25th. It is expected that she will be felt. Two more are in course of preparation.

Gen. Pillow has left Memphis with 10,000 men to attack the enemy near Cairo. Stirring news may be looked for every day.

FORSYTH, Taney Co., Mo., July 27.—The Federalists have possession of this town, and have found severas tons of lead in the wells. Five Missourians were killed. Wilkes, the correspondent of the N. Y. Times, was wounded.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 29.—The Federal steamer White Cloud yesterday fired into the Blue Mills Landing, killing several citizens.

It is reported that these Federal Vandals had burned ferry-houses, depredated in several of the towns on the river and have greatly incensed the people.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The Iowa Democratic Convention have declared that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of Lincoln and Seward are the causes of the present war, and they pledge to the Federal Government the support of the Democracy of Iowa, in all legitimate ways calculated to settle existing difficulties.

DISMISSED GENERALS.—A General Order has been published at Washington giving notice that Generals Patterson and Cadwallader would be "honorably discharged from the service" on the 27th July, their terms of service expiring on that day.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The Lincoln Congress.—The Loan bill, so amended as to permit the issue of five dollar Treasury notes, has passed the Senate.

The bill appropriating ten millions of dollars for the purchase of arms was passed.

In the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Kennedy presented a memorial from the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore, praying that the military force now quartered in their midst be removed, and protesting against various acts, unjust in their nature, committed upon the citizens of Baltimore by the National Government, and demanding as their rights those privileges guarantied by the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A protest against the "act to define and punish conspiracies," was presented, signed by Senators Bayard, Breckinridge, Powell, Johnson, Bright, Saulsbury, Polk, Pearce and Kennedy.

In the House, Mr. Spaulding of N. Y. (Black Republican,) said, "Already Government loans bearing interest at six per cent. were *found unsaleable, or could be disposed of only at 82 or 85 cents on the dollar*, and it had become absolutely necessary to induce the capitalists to take loans, by the liberality of the rate of interest, and by ample guarantees of their ultimate repayment."

This was on the direct tax bill; and Mr. Egerton of Ohio, in opposing it, said, "*Let it become a law, and the farming interest of the whole country would rise up against the war.*"

Mr. Diven replied that if this Congress shall adjourn without providing the requisite means demanded by the Government, they will be greater *dastards than those who fled from the battle-field on Thursday and Sunday.*

The Feeling in Canada.—TORONTO, CANADA, July 29.—The Daily Globe of this city says that the sympathies of the British people are being withdrawn from the North.

STARVING.—The Richmond Examiner relates as a fact that a Northern clergyman was lately permitted to visit Richmond, who "brought a small bag of flour, humanely intending to feed the half-perished friends whom he was called to visit in the starved and wretched South." Poor deluded mortals! Corn is selling here at half, and flour at two-thirds, of the prices they brought when the war broke out.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session begins Aug. 5th, and closes Dec. 20th, 1861.

Rates per Session:—Board, including fuel and washing, at $2 a week, $40; tuition, including Latin, French and Singing, $10 to $15; Piano or Guitar, $20; Wax Fruit or Embroidery, $5. No incidental tax.

Terms:—Twenty-five dollars in advance; the balance at the close of the session.

The Music Department will be under the control of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greensboro' Female College, and whose superiority as a music teacher, are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southerners by birth and education, and are entirely competent to their respective duties. The School was never as worthy of patronage as now.

For a circular address,

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

N. B. The "S. Lander" who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his nephew.

July 1. 35 *6tpd

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL, MALE AND FEMALE.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this establishment. and will be assisted in the Female department by Miss Ellen E. White, a graduate of Greensboro' Female College at the late commencement.

The Fall Session will open on the 7th of August next; pupils admitted at any time, and charged only from time of entrance.

In addition to the regular exercises of the School, Military instruction will be given in the Male department free of charge.

Board can be obtained in respectable families at $6 to $7 per month.

Olin is situated in Iredell County, N. C., and is well and favorably known as a healthy and pleasant locality for an institution of the kind.

TERMS PER SESSION, VIZ:

English Grammar and Arithmetic,	$10 00
Philosophy and Chemistry,	15 00
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Music,	20 00
Contingent expenses,	50

R. P. TROY.

Reference to

Dr. B Craven, President Trinity College, N. C.

July 18. 42-5w

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq , Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7*tf

The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 29 1861.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for three notes, made payable to Richard J. Millsaps, signed by T. Walter, of four hundred dollars each, and due January the 1st 1862 and 1863 and 1864. I am determined not to pay them, as I have not received value for them.

T. B. WALTER.

Marion District, S. C., July 1861. [43-*6tpd]

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries. Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C. — N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Returning Regiments not to take their Arms —Apprehensions of an Attack on Washington.—Gen. McClellan forbids the departing Regiments to take their arms with them, and declares that all arms are contraband.

The correspondent of the New York World says the Confederates are moving North, East and Southwest from Manassas, contemplating three simultaneous approaches on Washington. The Confederate pickets are stationed every five miles from Harper's Ferry to Fortress Monroe, on the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay.

Revolt of the Fire Zouaves.—WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Ellsworth Fire Zouaves have been in a state of insubordination ever since their retreat from the Manassas or Bull Run fight. They openly revolted on Saturday last, and a Regiment was ordered out to restrain them. Nine of them are now in jail for an attempt to desert from Camp Walton.

Gen. Tyler, U. S. A., and Lieut. Carter and Colonel Keyes are missing.

The Douglas Democrats are impatient at having no Generals, although they are the most vigorous in favor of invasion.

The President declines to answer why the Baltimore Police Commissioners were arrested.

The "Pet Lambs" Resigning—Arrest of Government Employes.—The officers of the Fire Zouaves and the 7th and 8th New York Volunteers are resigning and leaving for home.

The President has called on New Jersey for three Regiments.

General Scott has had thirteen Government employees arrested.

Arrival of Troops.—Yesterday morning, the 2d regiment of the Sickles' N. Y. Brigade arrived by the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad. Many regiments of inferior-looking men have passed through the city, but the worst of those already noticed were excellent compared with this regiment. Of all the ragtags and bob tails which have ever been mustered into service, there has been none to compare with this regiment, unless it might be the country gang of the jolly old knight, Sir John Falstaff. Some had uniforms on, some parts of uniforms, and others were dressed in rags. In appearance they looked as though they had been drinking something besides water for the past few years. Some were lame, several blind of an eye, most of them knock-kneed and pigeon-toed. The regiment took the cars for Washington.—*Balt. Exchange, 26th.*

What a Zouave thinks of a Mississippi Bowie knife.—The Baltimore Sun tells the following:

One of the N. Y. Fire Zouaves, who was wounded at the battle of Manassas, a stalwart, hardy fellow, of considerable intelligence, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* homeward. He, of course, has the privilege of telling his own tale. From him I obtained a thrilling narrative of a rencontre between his Regiment and a Regiment of Mississippians.

After the battle had been raging for some hours, he saw an immense body of Mississippians, accompanied by some (believed to be) Baltimoreans, rush furiously over the Confederate ramparts. They at once saw the conspicuous uniform of the Zouaves and made at them. The Mississippians, after approaching near enough, sent a terrible volley from their rifles into the Zouave ranks. This done, they threw their guns aside and charged onward until each contending enemy met face to face and hand to hand in terrible combat.

The Mississippians, having discarded their rifles, fell back upon their Bowie knives, of huge dimensions, eighteen to twenty inches long, heavy in proportion, and sharp or two edged at the point. Attached to the handle was a lasso some eight to ten feet in length, with one end securely wound round the wrist.

My informant says when these terrific warriors approached to within reach of their lasso, not waiting to come in bayonet range, they threw forward their Bowie-knives at the Zouaves after the fashion of experienced harpooners striking at a whale.

Frequently they plunged in, and penetrated through a soldier's body, and were jerked out ready to strike again whilst the first victim sunk into death. On several occasions, the terrible Bowie-knife was transfixed in a Zouave and the Zouave's bayonet in a Mississippian, both impaled and falling together. So skillfully was this deadly instrument handled by the Mississippian that he could project it to the full lasso length, kill his victim, withdraw it again with a sudden impulse, and catch the handle unerringly.

If by any mischance the Bowie-knife missed its aim, broke the cord fastening it to the arm, or fell to the earth, revolvers were next resorted to and used with similar dexterity. The hand to hand closing in with both pistol and Bowie-knife, cutting, slashing, carving, and shooting almost in the same moment, was awful beyond description. Blood gushed from hundreds of wounds, until, amid death, pitiful groans and appalling sights, it staunched the very earth. My Zouave champion says himself and comrades did hard fighting, stood up manfully to the murderous conflict, but never before knew what undaunted bravery and courage meant.

He felt no further ambition to engage in such renconters. Having been shot through the wrist by a revolver, after escaping the fearful Mississippi weapons, and disabled from further active participation in the struggle, he willingly preferred to reap the glory won, convinced that to fight against Mississippians with Bowie-knives and pistols, after receiving a volley of their sharp-cracking rifles, is no ordinary fun.

Letter from Gen. Patterson.—PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, July 22d, says: "General Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia—a total force of over 30,000 Confederate troops and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force is less than 20,000. Nineteen Regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all *refused to stay one hour over their time* but the four Indiana Regiments—Trenck's, Jarrett's, 11th and 24th. Five Regiments have gone home, and two more go to-day and more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off from the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place."

NEW YORK, July 30.—The company of regulars sent down to Fort Lafayette to prepare quarters for political prisoners and captured officers of the Secession army will have that place ready to receive any persons sent down in a few days. It is said twenty-five distinguished personages are coming on to be confined. [This is evidently intended to refer to the Police Commissioners of Baltimore and the prisoners taken from Fort McHenry]

Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Howard, Gatchell and Davis, three of the Police Commissioners of this city, together with seven other persons, most of whom are citizens of Maryland, were placed on board the steamer Joseph Whitney, and carried, as is supposed, to New York, there to be imprisoned at the pleasure of Mr. Lincoln.

Baltimore Exchange, 30th.

Important to Travelers.—The shortest and quickest route from Manassas to Washington—the road the Federals took.

The General Disorganization!—The battle at Manassas has not only routed and dispersed a GRAND ARMY, it threatens to upset a Cabinet, and, may be, change a Government. In New York, is a Committee, called the "Union Defence Committee," composed of the solid men and money-bags of that great city. When the news of the defeat arrived, this Committee, which takes upon itself to speak in the tones of a master, forthwith assembled. Resolutions were proposed, condemning the Lincoln Administration in general terms for its management of affairs, and calling specially for the removal of the Secretaries of War and Navy—as being incompetent or unfit functionaries The speeches made on the occasion by the heavy-metal men, Messrs. Grinnell, Wetmore and others, were even more savage than the resolutions. All of the gentlemen spoke freely of dragging people to the lamp-posts and hanging them up, without judge or jury —and all admitted that there were great numbers of Secessionists in the city, and that unless speedy and effective measures were adopted both at Washington and New York, the Government would be thoroughly and forever subverted. A monster meeting of the million was proposed and will be held, to carry out the views of the Committee, and force the President, Lincoln, either to abdicate himself, or change his Cabinet and Generals.

This is the beginning of the end of Northern self-government. When outside pressure in the guise of a mob assumes to dictate the action of the Government, the catastrophe is not distant. It is not for us to foresee all the phases through which Northern society is about to pass. But when we see a committee, composed of the most substantial and respectable men of a great city like New York, crying out for "a strong Government," and when such a man as Moses H. Grinnell expresses publicly his regret that he was not physically able to hang up to the lamp-post a man who had expressed sympathy for Secession in his hearing, the reign of law is pretty nigh over, the bloody orgies of the French Revolution impend.

But, the first demonstration of this mob element is to be directed against its own Government. That Government must be made *stronger*. What that means we are not told. But the Government is not only to be made stronger, but the *personnel* of the Administration is to be changed. The "*Union Defence Committee*" orders this change; the mob will enforce it.

The order, in effect, has already gone to Washington. It will be quietly obeyed, or it will not be. Suppose it obeyed; then the Administration in substance abdicate, and simply registers the decrees of the mob. It sinks into contempt; its influence is gone. The changes made under such pressure will only produce confusion, discontent and rebellion. If the mob is defied—no more men, no more money! In any contigency, the Yankee Government proves a failure.—*Richmond Whig.*

Lincoln's Officers.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that Col. Miles will probably be court-martialed for being drunk and not bringing up the reserve, which he commanded, at the critical moment at Manassas.

Another Colonel was asked where his regiment was. He said he did not know, when his interrogator said, "You're a Coward, sir."

Another Colonel left his regiment on the field, jumped into a private carriage, drew his revolver and made the driver rush him towards Washington, leaving behind those who had hired the coach as well as his own soldiers. On being asked where his regiment was, he replied, "all gone to hell."

The N. Y. Times says that there is in the Cabinet an element of intense hatred to Gen. Scott, and that Blair has said openly that he is utterly unfit for his high position. The Times thinks the President ought at once to choose between Scott and his Cabinet revilers.

INCIDENTS OF BATTLE.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes,—

"Battles make singular developments. My friend, Dr. Shephardson, visiting the prisoners yesterday, found a college-mate among them. One of our soldiers found among them his own brother. Gen. Evans found among them Major Tillinghast, long known in Charleston, who had been his classmate—at the instant of recognition, Major T. was at the point of death, and died soon after; and, also, in a horse that was taken at Fairfax, the charger upon which he rode in the service of the United States. And Col. Mullins, in a customer that was skulking on the road to Centreville upon the evening of the battle, and whom he made his prisoner, the Hon. Mr. Ely, of New York."

The Washington Star of Monday evening says:

Col. Farnham.—This gallant officer, (Colonel of the New York Fire Zouaves,) we regret to have to state, has become deranged from exposure and wounds received at the battle at Bull Run. He has been taken to the Government Insane Asylum.

The New York Herald's Estimate.—The New York Herald, of Friday last, says:

We have taken the trouble to ascertain the real facts of the case, and, although no official report has been made by Gen. McDowell, the returns, so far as we have been able to obtain them—and they come from a high military authority—we can state to be as follows:

Killed, 380; wounded, 500; wagons, with provisions lost, 25; cannon spiked and lost, 17; small arms dropped, (about) 2,000.

Per contra, the Herald of the preceding Tuesday said:

There can be no longer a doubt about the disastrous nature of the retreat of our army from Bull's Run to Arlington Heights. In killed, wounded and prisoners, the loss amounts probably to *twenty thousand*, including many of the best officers, together with *the whole of the splendid artillery.*

[We can furnish the Herald with the *data* for a calculation. After the battle there were 100 of our troops dead on the field. Down to Saturday last 240 more had died, and there remained 1,000 wounded. The Yankee dead on the field, by actual count, when they were buried, numbered 1500. Let the Herald multiply the number of Confederates dying after the battle and those remaining wounded each by fifteen, then add 2,000 for prisoners, and a fair allowance for stragglers and deserters, and it may approximate the physical damage sustained by "The Grand Army" on the ever to be remembered 21st July, 1861. The *physical* damage, we say—for the *moral* is beyond computation.]—*Richmond Whig.*

A Soldier Shooting at the Monument of Washington.—On Sunday afternoon, several soldiers were passing near Washington Monument, when one of them, who had a musket in his hands, walked to a position near the base of the Monument, raised his musket, and, after taking deliberate aim at the statue of Washington, fired. As he brought his weapon down, he remarked to a comrade, "Well, there is an end of old Washington."—*Baltimore Exchange.*

We have understood from an army officer who was in the fight at Bull Run, that ladies' wearing apparel was certainly taken amongst the effects of the enemy. They were ball dresses. A printing press was also found, and invitation cards, showing that a grand ball was to come off in Richmond on the Monday night succeeding, for which the enemy had provided all kinds of confectionery. What a pity that such a nice programme was spoiled.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Panic on the Coast of Maine.—BANGOR, July 27.—The Down-Easters were badly frightened last week, by the appearance of a rakish-looking schooner, curiously painted, which appeared off Cape Sable, and attempted to board or speak with several vessels, which made all sail to escape, supposing her to be a privateer, as she carried a large number of men.

The Portuguese schooner Jacinto arrived here to-day, and reports that off Cape Sable she attempted to speak several vessels, to ascertain her whereabouts, but that they were frightened, and she did not succeed. This is undoubtedly the key to the mystery, as the Jacinto answers the description of the first named vessel in every particular.

There is Nothing like Leather!—In one of the Massachusetts regiments there are or were 336 shoemakers, of whom 87 belonged to one Company. This Company at the Manassas fight was awfully troubled in its soles, and waxed too feeble towards the end to bristle up when the masked batteries balled it off.—*Wil. Journal.*

Alexandria.—A letter from Alexandria says,—

In the town of Alexandria, there are but 200 civilians and 6,000 soldiers, yet the latter are in dread of the former constantly. The trees upon Capt. Ashby's farm (Shuter's Hill) have all been leveled, and the place occupied by the troops. Upon the clearing, they have posted two pieces of cannon, which are pointed towards the town, to be used should the citizens attempt to rise.

Mrs. W. Greenwood was shot dead in Alexandria on Saturday by a soldier. On the same day, at the same place, Mr. Archibald Wilson was murdered by a soldier. Such occurrences are not isolated, but witnessed every day.

While in the act of writing the above, I was informed by a reliable gentleman that another female, named Murphy, had been murdered at the same place by a soldier.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated!—Gen. Banks, at the head of a large army of federals, has evacuated Harper's Ferry, fearing an attack from Gen. Johnston.

The Army of the Potomac is quiet and gradually extending its lines towards Washington and Alexandria. Falls Church, lately occupied as an entrenched position by the enemy, and distant three miles from Arlington, is in possession of a strong Confederate force, and constitutes our advanced post.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Desertions from the Federal ranks continue numerous, forty having escaped in one night. The Zouaves are loud in their complaints against the so-called Government at Washington. They have not received one cent of their pay, and have refused to do further duty.

At the Battle of Manassas, the large seige thirty-two pounder, over which the Yankees made such great brags, was captured. This gun is 20 feet long.

In addition to the 20,000 stand of arms, 30,000 hand-cuffs, four wagon loads of horseman's pistols, &c., our gallant and victorious army captured a large number of boxes, &c., belonging to Gen. Scott and other "grand army" officers, and all marked as destined to "Richmond." Many of the boxes were filled with sauces, sardines, preserved meats, peach preserves, olives, &c. Our army is said to have captured provisions enough to last twelve months.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Between three and four thousand of the captured muskets were brought down from Manassas on Wednesday night. They are slightly rusted by exposure, and have been sent to the Armory to be reburnished.—*Rich. Examiner, 2d.*

Privateer Captured.—A letter from Norfolk, 1st inst., says that the privateer which left that place a few days ago has certainly been captured by two of Lincoln's steamers.

Advance of the Confederate forces in Missouri towards Cairo.—CAIRO, July 29.—Deserters from the rebel camp at Union City report that the Secession forces there and at Randolph and Memphis have received marching orders—destination Bird's Point, opposite this place. They are to rendezvous at New Madrid. It is reported that the steamer Prince of Wales arrived at New Madrid on Saturday with a large number of horses.

The best Lie Yet.—The New York Herald has it from "high military authority" that the Federals lost only 380 killed at Manassas. And fifty thousand men ran away and gave up all their cannon, on account of such a loss!—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A wealthy gentleman at Worcester, who has a nephew in the rebel army at Sewell's Point, has sent a letter to Gen. Butler, offering $500 for the head of his traitorous relation. So says the Boston Post.

The Privateer—More Good Work.—The Norfolk Argus of the 31st says:

On Sunday last the privateer steamer Gordon, of Charleston, captured and carried into Hatteras Inlet the brig McGilfrey, of Bangor, Me., from Cardenas for Bangor, with a cargo of 300 hogsheads molasses. She also captured the schooner Protector, of Philadelphia, from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of bananas, plantains, pine apples, and other West India fruits.

On Thursday last the Privateer steamer Mariner captured at Ocracocke a schooner loaded with West India fruit.

The Privateer York captured last week the brig D. S. Martin, of Boston, loaded with sugar mills and other machinery, shooks, &c. She was beached near Loggerhead Inlet, and it is reported that the Yankees succeeded in burning her on Sunday last.

Another Prize.—A vessel laden with fruit, we learn, has been captured and taken to Newbern, the crew carried to Raleigh in charge of Serg't Wm. M. Stevenson of the Washington Grays. It was rumored at Newbern on Saturday last that two other prizes had been captured. Cargoes not known.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Gallant Feat of Arms.—The Fredericksburg News records a feat performed by W. C. Scott, of that town, as follows:

Though not strictly speaking in the fight, his position being that of Private Secretary to Gen. Holmes, whose command was not engaged in the action, his proximity to the scene of conflict was rewarded by an unexpected encounter with four straggling Yankees, whose muskets were somewhat out of order and who were endeavoring to escape. Our young Virginian hero "surrounded" the squad, instantly dispatched two with his revolver, and marched the other two into camp as his prisoners. We'll venture to say not a man of his inches did as much on that great day of triumph. The soul makes the hero, and one Southern boy is good for a dozen Yankees at any time.

The Soldier's Grave.—The remains of Lieut. Edgar Macon, of the Thomas Artillery of this city, who fought valiantly and fell at Manassas on the memorable 21st, were conveyed to Orange Courthouse. They were received by his friends and deposited in the family burying ground at Montpelier, where his ancestors for five generations repose—amongst them his uncle, ex-President Madison. A fit grave for the soldier who fell in such a cause—to be laid by such a Statesman.

A singular coincidence is the fact, that in the same ground lies also the son of Gen. Winfield Scott. This needs no comment. Every Southern heart will make its own in contemplating the circumstances under which our gallant friend fell.

Lieut. Macon was the only son of a widowed mother, and leaves a young wife and one child, an infant son, never seen by its father.

Richmond Whig.

The horse killed under Gen. Beauregard was struck in the flank by a six-pound cannon shot, which hit not quite a foot from the General's right leg. The horse was a splendid animal, furnished Gen. Beauregard the morning of the battle by his Aid, Colonel Manning, and was a blooded animal of admirable points.—*Rich. Ex.*

Ex-President Van Buren is reported to have said on the 15th of July, that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted until the full authority of the United States Government is re-established.

It took about three months for General McDowell to march his grand army from Washington City to Bull's Run, and it is a remarkable fact that the same army returned to Washington in the short space of three hours.

N. C. Volunteers.—Parts of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth North Carolina Regiments are now in this city. They will be full to-morrow, the other companies being expected to-day. In addition, ten Regiments are now in camp, and will be ready to move in a week for the seat of war. This omits six Regiments retained in the State for home defence. What is remarkable about the North Carolina troops is, the complete and thorough condition of their equipments. They all come well armed, well officered and superbly equipped. The Old North State is doing her full part towards the war. She will have thirty more Regiments in the field should the exigencies of the war call for it.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Sixth Regiment N. C. State Troops.—For the gratification of those who have friends in Capt. Freeland's Company, we are permitted to publish an extract of his letter to his wife.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 23d, 1861.

My Dear Julia:—I am yet alive and well, and so only through the great mercies of God. Sixteen of my brave boys fell around me, dead and wounded, while storming one of the enemy's batteries. Our brave Col. Fisher fell near me. The battle raged dreadfully for twelve hours. They drove us once in some disorder, but we drove them at last with great slaughter. I hope never to witness such a scene again. Be of good cheer, dear Julia, for I hope the last great battle is fought and won.

I send you a list of the dead and wounded of my Company:

Killed—J. A. Hutchins, Robert Falkner.

Wounded.—J. E. Davis, mortally; E. W. Pickett, James Redmun, A. Glenn, A. P. Copley, James Copley, William Chambley, W. P. Haley, S. B. Freeman, H. Vickers, O. W. Willett, H. Pickett, Silas Hutchin, Burton Rhodes.

I have just visited my wounded, and could but weep over them. Our dead are all buried.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

An interesting Extract—The late Col. Fisher.—The following extract from a letter written by Capt. Ham. C. Jones, of 5th Regiment of State troops (McRae's) to his father of this vicinity, possesses an interest which will commend it to all our readers. The tribute to the memory of Col. Fisher is so sincere and truthful, (the writer having no thought of its going beyond the family circle,) and so happily expressed, that the friends of both will be gratified at its perusal.

Salisbury Watchman.

RICHMOND, July 24, 1861

"This place is in a *furor* of excitement consequent upon the great victory. What a vindication of justice! What a terrible retribution for iniquity! I yesterday performed the melancholy duty of escorting the remains of the lamented Col. Fisher. I tell you, Father, the man died heroically—died as he had lived—brave, ardent, resolute; and his last gallant charge has redounded greatly to the honor of the State he loved so devotedly.

North Carolina is the favorite of the *fifteen* here, and I was surprised to find that she had so suddenly been endued with a Spartan reputation for valor. I hear honorable mention made of her continually."

The following is a list of killed and wounded belonging to the Fifth Infantry, N. C. State Troops, Col. D. K. McRae, in the action on the 21st July, 1861:

Private James Manning, Co. C., killed.
" Wiley Garner, " wounded.
" Ruffin Richardson, " wounded.
Corp'l Blake Wiggins, Co. G., slightly wounded.

Arrived.—Lieut. Edward Dick, son of Judge Dick, of North Carolina, arrived in this city on Monday evening from Florida *en route* for home. Lieut. Dick was formerly first Engineer on board the U. S. steamer Mohawk, but upon hearing of the action of his State resigned his commission and refused to continue his service on board the ship. They landed him at Tampa Bay without money, keeping back an amount of back pay due him from the United States Government, of $375. He procured conveyance, however, as far as Jacksonville, and there wrote home to Greensborough, N. C., for funds. He was on his way home, coming by the Savannah route, when he was suddenly arrested on suspicion of being a spy, the remark as to his former position on the Mohawk having been overheard.

He was examined before the Mayor yesterday morning, and produced letters from Jno. A. Gilmer, Esq., and was also vouched for by Mr. L. Barbot and other respectable citizens with whom he was acquainted in this city. Of course, the Mayor at once released him, expressing his regret for this untoward circumstance.—*Chas. Courier.*

The Rev. Mr. Norwood, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is at Manassas Junction. He has for some years past had charge of the church in Georgetown, D. C., from which place, having become obnoxious on account of his strong Southern sentiments, he recently escaped with difficulty. There is said to have been a hot pursuit after him, but he succeeded in reaching our lines in safety.

Richmond Examiner, 2d.

Arrests.—On Monday last, John Hilton was arrested in the county of Davidson, near Thomasville, for using incendiary language, and making many violent threats of violence. When the Sheriff proceeded to his house, in company with three or four others, he refused to surrender; and in taking him, Mr. Wesley Thomas received a severe sword cut on the side of the face. Hilton was arried before Judge Saunders, at Lexington, who sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment for resisting an officer; and also bound him over in a bond of $5,000 for his appearance at the next Superior Court, in default of which he was committed to prison.

A man by the name of Chandler, a yankee shoe-maker at Thomasville, was also arrested for some improper conduct, and carried before Judge Saunders, who, after investigation bound him in a bond of $250 for his appearance at the next Superior Court. Mr. Chandler readily gave the bond and was discharged. Mr. Wright, also a yankee shoe-maker, was bound over as a witness, in a bond of $250.

The movements of a squad of men, in a neighborhood North of Thomasville, created considerable excitement for a day or two; but we learn that it has pretty near subsided, and we do not apprehend any farther difficulty in the neighborhood.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Winter is Coming.—Our soldiers must be provided for against the winter. The Iredell Express suggests that Southern families dispose of their blankets for the soldiers, and substitute *comforters* in their stead. Our country women used to manufacture a fine blanket and woolen counterpane, which would be advisable for the soldiers. Blankets and woolen cloth will be scarce. No better substitute could be provided for our soldiers than those old fashioned homespun blankets and counterpanes, and the homespun cloth made by our country women for clothing. Let them start their spinning wheels and looms again.

Raleigh Standard.

Straw Hats.—Mr. A. D. Wilkinson wears one of the prettiest straw hats we have seen this season; and the best of it is, it was manufactured by his excellent lady out of our common oat straw. This shows that we *can* make our own straw hats, if we are willing to take the trouble. And there are a thousand other articles which we might make if we would. Let us do it.

Salisbury Watchman.

HISTORICAL COINCIDENCES AND REMINISCENCES.—A distinguished literary gentleman writes to us,—

"Has it occurred to you, that the opening scene of the present was the closing battle-field of the former revolution? Col. Hill's entrenchments, I understand, are in some instances identical or parallel lines with those of Lord Cornwallis, and Great Bethel but 15 miles from Yorktown. The combined French and Americans under Washington were in numbers about 20,000, nearly three times as great as the united land and naval forces of the enemy. It is remarkable, that according to the official report of Lord Cornwallis he had lost 156 men killed, or about one-third of the number of our Northern friends whom we may reasonably suppose to have fallen at Bethel. Col. Hill's force was smaller, in proportion to the number of the enemy, than Cornwallis's to Washington's.

"The battle of Guilford, like that of Manassas, was closely contested. Greene had the advantage in position and doubled the British in numbers, the effectives under Cornwallis being about 2500. Greene's troops were mostly undisciplined militia. The enemy, on the contrary, were veterans who had no superiors in the British service. So far from encumbering himself with ambulances and luxuries which remind us of Persian effeminacy and indulgences, he destroyed his baggage wagons and superfluous baggage, near our Southern border, preparatory to entering upon his famous pursuit of Greene, whom he chased, not with *locomotive* speed, but during a series of hard marches which have few parallels in history, quite across the State, until the successful passage of the Dan rendered further effort hopeless.

"Naked as his army was on the battle field, Cornwallis was well provided with arms and military stores, as compared with his adversary. Greene, instead of Parrot guns, and Sherman and West Point batteries, had no artillery but 4 six pounders, of what construction we are not informed. Both were great commanders, and, with the single exception of Washington, neither had his superior in the American or English army. Cornwallis, though not the equal, resembled Washington in his most striking traits of character. His peer is certainly not to be found among the Northern leaders at Manassas. Greene's numbers are supposed to have been about 6000, Cornwallis's not to have exceeded 3000 effective men. The carnage, in proportion to numbers, was dreadful. The English loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been 600, the American 400. The aggregate more than half our loss at Manassas, and not more than an eighth or tenth of the supposed loss of the enemy there.

"If the present details are to be relied upon, the triumph at Manassas is one of the most decided and remarkable victories of the present century. No amount of money would have supplied us with 15,000 stand of arms, and the finest batteries on this side of the Atlantic, in this hour of imminent need; to say nothing of the immense amount of provisions and other military stores. The value of the achievement to us in *prestige*, in the effect it is calculated to produce upon foreign courts, as well as the material results, is incalculable, and the corresponding loss to the enemy, in all these respects, irreparable and overwhelming.

"The terrible onslaught of our Southern friends, with the Bowie knife, on the Ellsworth Zouaves, resembles a similar incident in Roman history—the rout of Pompey's "carpet knights," when the rough followers of Cæsar were directed to strike at the patrician faces of the enemy with the stout short sword, which constituted a part of the Roman armor."

In reply to the opening question of our correspondent, we may remark, that it was fit that the revolution should be taken up just where it was left off in 1781. It had proved to be a failure. The work must be done over again. The corruption of the North must be purified. The fanaticism of the North must be killed off, since it can no otherwise be eradicated. The love of the "almighty dollar" must be obliterated by the drain of all the Northern means to carry on an unjust war. The facility of rapid accumulation, which, as with an Alladdin's Lamp, built up palaces in a night, must be withdrawn from the North by the loss of the Southern trade. And, to crown all, the ferocious spirit that sets Constitution and Laws at defiance, that imprisons men and outrages women, that burns and destroys, and all for the purpose of making the sufferers unite with the oppressors, must be taught, that there is a limit to man's endurance and God's favor. We believe that an all-seeing Providence has ordered all that has occurred, has begun the revolution where it left off, and has so far crowned our arms with victory. Let us go forward in Faith that He will continue to do so, for "He doeth all things well."

FROM THE MOORE COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.—A member of this company, writing to us on business, adds as follows:—

CAMP AT GARYSBURG, July 29, 1861.

We are all well except Mr. Neill Ray, who has intermittent fever. Some of our boys will probably have measles, as it is prevalent in the camp. We have two good physicians in our company, viz: Drs. M. Street and D. M. Shaw, both of whom deserve honorable mention for their indefatigable efforts to promote the health of our men. Such men should not be overlooked by our military Board in making appointments of Surgeons and Assistants for Regiments. Our company is highly complimented, not only for their efficiency of drill and general fine appearance, but also for their gentlemanly department and good conduct generally. Large detachments of troops are passing here almost every train going North. All seem anxious to meet the enemy. I do not know *certainly* to what Regiment we will be attached; there has been an effort to tack us on to the *narrative end* of the 14th, but we claim the right of freemen to exercise a choice in officers, &c.

Crops of corn are remarkably fine on the route we travelled over to this point; and as the wheat crop is good I think we shall be able to get a good supply of the staff of life during another year. We are well supplied here with good wholesome provisions. A young man from Person county in a drunken broil shot another from the same county here on Saturday evening, inflicting a painful though not mortal wound. The ball entered his thigh in front, some 8 or 10 inches above the knee, and passing around the bone came out on the under part. The offender is now in the hands of the civil authorities.

A letter from Capt. Scott of Greensboro', to his brother, is published in the Patriot. At the close, after stating that his company joined in the pursuit at Manassas, he says,—

"We had the pleasure of running the yankees, and of hallooing and shouting at them, cheering them on their way. We also overtook and captured several live yankees. We took a preacher, a colonel, and several privates. They scattered all sorts of things along their way and destroyed all they could. All along the road were crackers, blankets, knapsacks, guns, cards, books, clothing, &c. We got supper last night about one o'clock. The Federalists fought bravely. No man need say now that they will not fight. They fought like tigers. I have no ink—I write on my knee in the rain, in my entrenchment. We have no tents. I have been sleeping on the ground, in the rain, and nothing over me but a blanket and the sky."

The Patriot also publishes a letter from D. Z. Hardin, a private in Col. Fisher's regiment, from which we make the following extract:—

"Our regiment was led into battle at about 12 o'clock. We were in the thickest of the fight, and consequently were considerably cut up. Besides the loss of our respected Colonel, a large number of our men were killed. Our regiment, in rushing to the scene of action, were compelled to go through a dense thicket, in consequence of which we became very much scattered—to which fact our severe loss may be partly attributed. This was, if not a *rash* move in our Colonel, at least a very *desperate* one, and against which several leading officers of other regiments endeavored to persuade him; but he harkened not to their counsels, and at the head of the regiment marched us through this dangerous pass, and as I have already stated into the thickest of the fight, where we remained until we were completely exhausted, when we were ordered to move to another portion of the field, after which all who were not too completely exhausted, again rallied and fought valiantly until the enemy were completely routed. The day after the fight I reviewed the field of battle, and such a scene can much better be imagined than described. Acres and acres of ground were so thickly covered with the dead (of the enemy,) that I could have made the entire circuit on their bodies. The wounded were scattered for miles in every direction. I conversed with a number of the wounded. They spoke freely, and curse Lincoln and his cabinet."

Privateering.—Since the Sumter's captures off Cuba, Northern vessels can get no freights there. This is ruinous to the ship-owners at the North.

Not to be relied on.—There are military men, of European experience in war, who say that those who have been part and parcel of the rout from Bull Run cannot be relied upon hereafter for offensive operations.

Washington correspondent Philadelphia Ledger.

THE VILLAGE OF HAMPTON—GEN. MAGRUDER, &c.

There is little doubt that the Federal troops have burned, within the past few days, the greater portion of the village of Hampton. This is the second time in its history that it has been fired by the enemy In the war of the first Revolution, the English squadron, annoyed by the gallant exploits of two young officers, Samuel and James Baron, attacked Hampton and put the most of it in flames; not, however, without encountering a most gallant resistance from the Hamptonians, supported by the celebrated Culpeper Minute Men; the united forces under command of Col. Woodford, who subsequently fell in one of the battles of the Revolution

No spot in Virginia is invested with more thrilling romance and historic interest than Hampton and its immediate vicinity. It was visited in 1607 by Capt. John Smith, then an Indian town called Kecoughtan. Here Smith and his party were regaled with corn cakes, and exchanged for them trinkets and beads! The locality was settled from Jamestown, in 1610, and was incorporated a century afterwards as the town of "Ye Shire of Elizabeth City."

The Episcopal Church, an ancient pile made of imported brick, is the oldest building in the village, and probably, from its isolated location, may have escaped the late conflagration. It is the second oldest church in the State, and is surrounded by a cemetery filled with countless tombstone-marks of the dead." Scattered through it may be found, at intervals, stones with armorial quarterings, designating the resting place of honored ancestry. Some of these are very old, dating, in several instances, back into the seventeenth century. Here repose the earthly remains of many a cavalier and gentleman, whose names are borne by numerous families all over the Southern States.

One of the traditions connected with this old edifice is, that the venerable steeple was, prior to the Revolution, surmounted by the royal coat of arms of George the Third; but that on the 4th of July, 1776, a thunder cloud blew up, and lightning rent the steeple and dashed the insignia of royalty to the earth.

The village of Hampton is beautifully situated on an arm of the sea setting in from the adjacent roadsteads which bear its name, and is celebrated for its health and facilities for fine living. The part of it unconsumed is still occupied by several Federal Regiments, which are strongly entrenched and supported by artillery. The enemy occupy it as a sort of halfway house between Old Point and Newport News. The excuse given for their Vandalism in burning the greater portion of the village is, that they anticipated an attack from General Magruder, and found it necessary to consume a part of the town to give proper range to their artillery.

It is to be deeply regretted that, from the inadequacy of our force, the entire county of Elizabeth City should have to be given over to the ravages of the Federal Vandals. No day passes that does not furnish some fresh outrage, some new act of barbarity or some fiendish cruelty practiced by the banditti horde that infest this the fairest and certainly most classic spot of Virginia's soil. All the fine farms on the Back and James rivers, many of them once the adorned homesteads of that noble race of gentlemen of the olden time, have been visited and stripped of everything valuable they contained. If any obscure retreat escape pillage, it quickly secures attention at the hands of the banditti. This has been going on now for more than two months, until the entire county has been sacked and ravaged, and wears an aspect of bleak and dreary desolation.

What plans General Magruder has in view are not known; but the supposition is, that he means, so soon as a favourable opportunity offers, to possess himself of Newport News Point, and thus command the mouth of the James river and open up water communication between Richmond and Norfolk. Besides, it would enable him to hold all the country up to Yorktown, and keep the enemy within a few miles from their lines at Old Point.

The federal forces are strongly posted at Newport News, having both a water and land battery, and it has to be assailed opportunely and judiciously to prevent great loss on our side.

Richmond Examiner.

Care for the Wounded.—By direction of Gov. Clark, Surgeon General Johnson left Raleigh, N. C., on Friday last, accompanied by a numerous staff and with everything necessary for such an expedition, for the vicinity of the battle field in Virginia, to render all posssible aid to the wounded soldiers.

Owing to the difficulty of procuring supplies and then only for cash, our sales hereafter will be for *Cash only*, excepting only to those who will promptly settle their accounts in the months of January and July.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Augus 1, 1861. 44-4t

The Virginia and North Carolina Irrepressibles.

JUNCTION P. O., Hanover County, Va., July 29, 1861.

Under this name it is proposed to get up a regiment of ten companies of 100 men each, including officers, making 1,000 men. We are to wear citizens' clothes and to use such arms as we can furnish ourselves. A pair of Colt's pistols, a bowie-knife and a double barrel gun, with a Minnie ball or a good rifle; to pledge ourselves to serve during the war wherever the President may choose to place us; to serve without pay.

The main object of this organization is to avenge the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia, and Col. Charles F. Fisher, of North Carolina.

Those who wish to form such a regiment, will signify their assent by writing to me at the above post-office, and when we have 500 men we will report ourselves for duty, and go on increasing the number until it amounts to 1,000.

The design is, that the number shall always be kept up by new enlistments whenever vacancies occur by death or inability, and no other cause shall release a man from his obligation. I will act as private, or in any capacity the regiment may direct. When our number reaches 500, we will request the President to appoint a Colonel of his own selection, and muster us into service at Richmond. I will advertise the time of meeting there as soon as I receive the names of 500 men. Each company will choose its own Captain and subordinate officers.

THEODORE S. GARNETT.

☞ The newspapers in Virginia and North Carolina will doubtless publish the above without charge, twice a week for three weeks.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 76tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1861.

Gen. Hill.—The Wilmington Journal, complaining that no North Carolinian but Gen. Holmes has received a commission of Brigadier General in the Confederate service, says that even Gen. Hill's promotion by North Carolina has not been confirmed by the Confederate government. This is a mistake. There was some delay, we heard, but the promotion was confirmed, (or recognized, we know not which is the proper term,) some weeks ago.

And the Journal adds,—

"Of course we all know that Col. Hill is given to many words, much preaching and blathering, foolish sneers at newspapers, whose columns his own verbose reports would monopolise, but Col. Hill apart, the courtesy of confirming him is due to the State."

We are sorry to see the above. Col. Hill's first and very brief report was regarded throughout the country as a model of brevity, modesty and thanksgiving to Him who, only, can give the victory. His detailed report was also very brief, when we consider the magnitude of the event, and gave no trouble to those newspapers which were only too happy to record the official account of the gallant doings of a North Carolina regiment. It may have been displeasing to such as wished to "wait for Col. Magruder's report," (which by the way has never appeared;) but we never before heard a complaint of it as verbose. The two together filled but a column and a half of the Observer; and together were not so long as the report of Capt. Imboden, of the doings of a *single Virginia company*, which the Journal found room for without a word of complaint of "verbosity."

If Gen. Hill has sneered at newspapers, (of which we never heard,) he has done an unwise thing. Nor did we ever hear that he preached, though he might do a much worse thing. As to "blathering," we can't find the word in any dictionary, and therefore can't deny that he has done much of it.

But, if Gen Hill have faults, as is quite likely, his virtues overshadow them; and it ill becomes us, at home in North Carolina, to say aught in disparagement of him, honorably connected as he is with a victory so glorious for our good old State.

Bishop Polk.—We are pained to see, that a North Carolina paper, in copying an announcement of the appointment of Bishop Polk as a General, copies with it the mis-statement that "Bishop Polk is a native of Tennessee."

The Bishop is a very distinguished man. His ancestors before him shed lustre upon the history of North Carolina. He himself, born at Raleigh and entering West Point from North Carolina, was distinguished at that institution, among such men as President Davis, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston, and Gen. Magruder. He afterwards exhibited the rare firmness of purpose to discharge a conscientious duty, when, with wealth, and position, and the prospect of the highest military honors before him, he left the army to become a simple Preacher of the Gospel. He soon distinguished himself in that holy calling, and was elevated to the Bishopric. Still again, his old companions in arms, Davis, and Lee, and Johnston, appeal to him to give his military knowledge and genius to the service of his country, in this her day of peril, and he thus becomes distinguished as the first Christian Bishop that ever become a General.

And with all these high claims upon the regard of North Carolina, with all this ability to elevate her by his own distinction, a North Carolina paper allows it to be said that he is a native of Tennessee! Oh my country!

University of North Carolina.—We have seen a Circular from President Swain, dated 31st July, to correct an erroneous impression prevailing in the Southern States and in some parts of our own State, that the regular exercises of that Institution had been suspended. No such event has occurred or is apprehended. The troubled state of the country has diminished the number of students of course. When this began the University was second to but one similar institution in the country; but many of those who were Students six months ago are now in arms under the banners of every State in the Confederacy. There is probably no regiment in the service in which there is not one or more of the Chapel Hill students or graduates enrolled. They were very fully represented at Bethel, and in fair proportion at Manassas.

The Circular closes as follows:—

"The instruction now given here in Military Tactics authorizes the assurance that the young men who shall go forth from our halls hereafter will prove themselves in the hour of trial, no less efficient than their elder brethren. The operations of this department will be enlarged as opportunity offers and the interests of the public may be thought to require.

"The decrease in the number of our students, increases, for those who are here, the opportunities of improvement. Our corps of Instructors was never more effective. Two new edifices, containing forty domitories, convenient Lecture Rooms, and Society Halls and Libraries very neatly embellished and richly furnished, are now ready for occupancy. The Libraries, Cabinets, and Apparatus are constantly receiving additions.

"In these circumstances the friends of the University need not fear that the patronage so freely betowed heretofore, is likely to be materially and permanently diminished."

Ladies' Hospital Association.—At a meeting of a large number of Ladies in this town on Friday last, we learn that Mrs. Thos. S. Lutterloh was appointed President, Mrs. Myrover Secretary, Mrs. Lilly Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of twelve Ladies appointed to carry into effect the necessary measures for the creation of a Hospital Fund and the procurement of Hospital Stores, (of linen, delicacies, &c.) for sick and wounded volunteers. It is proposed to forward the first box on Thursday morning next.

A general wish was expressed at the meeting that Ladies from the county would co-operate in this laudable movement.

Mrs. C. T. Haigh will receive articles contributed, and superintend the packing of them.

A "Soldiers' Relief Society" has been organized by the Ladies of Greensborough. They solicit contributions in money or any thing calculated to be useful to sick or wounded men.

Promotion.—We are gratified to hear that our townsman, 2d Lieut. French Strange, of the 5th Regiment N. C. State troops, has been recommended for promotion to a Captaincy, for his coolness and gallantry in the battle of Manassas. Who will deny that there is something in the breed of men, as well as of horses? We never knew a more fearless man than the late Hon. Robert Strange, father of the Captain.

We congratulate our young friend upon his distinction.

Col. Fisher.—If a Virginia or South Carolina Colonel had been killed at Manassas whilst mounted upon one of the enemy's guns which his brave men had captured, waving his sword and cheering his followers on to noble deeds, how many columns of their papers would it have required fitly to describe the scene and to glorify the actor?

Capt. William Hardy, aid to Col. Kershaw of S. C., who was killed at Manassas, was a son of Dr. J. F. E. Hardy of Asheville, N. C. He had served as aid to Col. Kershaw since the moment when the bombardment of Fort Sumter was anticipated. He has two brothers in the service at Yorktown, one a Lieutenant and the other Assistant Surgeon, in the 1st N. C. Regiment.

The Legislature.—The Legislature of this State will meet on the 15th inst.

Cotton.—At New York on the 1st inst. 6000 bales cotton were sold. Middling Uplands 16 to $16\frac{1}{2}$.

A Victory in Missouri.—At last we have what is pronounced to be a reliable statement of a very important victory in Missouri. The telegraphic dispatch is from Gov. Harris of Tennessee, and is credited at Richmond. If true, we may look for the speedy downfall of the federalists, including the bogus Governor and Lieut. Governor elected by the self-constituted Convention lately assembled in that State; and for the speedy accession of that powerful State to the Confederacy. It is confidently predicted that Cairo and St. Louis will be in Southern hands before the close of the present week.

The Loss of the Enemy.—A letter to the Baltimore Exchange, from Alexandria, says that Mr. Birch, arrived there from Manassas, reports that the Confederates had buried nearly 10,000 of the Federal dead, and that the force of the Provost Marshall, 500 in number, had been engaged for a week in the burial of these unfortunate men, *and had not yet finished the work.* This but confirms the statement of a reliable gentleman who reached here on Thursday last, and stated that up to that time 7,300 of the Federal dead had been buried.

Rumors.—Richmond and Petersburg appear to have been full of rumors on Friday—such as that our forces had captured, on Thursday, near Alexandria, 1800 yankees; that Gen. Johnston, with 30,000 men, had crossed the Potomac and was at Hagerstown, on the way to Washington; that Gen. Beauregard, with 40,000 men, was laying seige to Arlington Heights; that Newport News had been evacuated by Butler, and 150 negroes and 16 cannon captured there by Gen. Magruder; and that Hampton had been re-occupied by our forces.

The papers at Richmond and Petersburg had made diligent efforts to trace the origin of these rumors; but failed. Wherefore we must suppose they are all unfounded.

Fortress Monroe.—The Richmond Examiner says that the enemy are calling in their outposts in the region of Fortress Monroe. It is clear that Butler's expedition has proved a failure. They are taking his troops away from him, and his three months' Regiments are leaving him *en masse.* He despairs of taking Norfolk, and his mind is made up against another movement upon Bethel. Magruder is pressing him sorely, and he will soon be driven within the walls of Monroe. The fortress he can hold; and yet the Fortress is more important to the South than any other equal space of ground on the Continent." It would break up the blockade; open trade with Europe, enable us to get ample supplies of munitions of war, and to put a navy at sea.

But it cannot be stormed, or starved out. The only way to get it is raise a great army and carry the war to Philadelphia. Then the gates of Fortress Monroe would fly open to our troops. The Examiner argues that this *must be done.*

An Apparent Trick.—The Baltimore Sun, (Black Republican,) of the 2d, contains detailed accounts, verbal and by letter from Old Point, of Butler's apprehensions of an attack by Magruder, his complaints of the withdrawal of his troops to Washington; of the evacuation of Hampton and the burning of part of that town on the approach of 1000 Confederate cavalry; of Butler's apprehension that all his troops would have to take refuge within the walls of Fortress Monroe, &c. &c.

Now there is much reason to believe that these stories have been started to delude Gen. Magruder into making a rash attack. They are all false except the burning of a part of Hampton and the withdrawal of a few regiments.

Gross Deception.—The Northern telegraph, in transmitting President Davis's Manassas dispatch, communicating the results of the battle, so altered it as to conceal the truth. President Davis said, "the battle was mainly fought on our left, *several miles from our field works.*" These last words, showing that it was an open hand to hand fight, not behind batteries, *were omitted* in the Northern version. It would not do to let the North see that. So also they omitted the capture of "many regimental standards."

Gen. Scott.—This hoary old traitor says that he is "the greatest coward in the country," because he allowed himself to be urged into battle before he was ready, and against his judgment.

He may be a coward, but we think facts show that he is something besides. It is well known that he said, on the day before the battle, that he was ready—he had men enough. And at 4 o'clock of the day of the battle—just about the time his army fled—he assured his friends that he had no doubt of a victory. He had said that he would not permit the rebel Congress to meet in Richmond. And he sent along with the army his own easy-chair, his own pack of cards, his own boxes of wine—all labelled for *Richmond.*

Let the Lincoln Administration hold him to a strict account, and not allow him to shuffle off upon others the responsibility of his defeat.

The Responsibility.—There is a furious war raging in the North as to the responsibility for the late rout at Manassas. Scott indeed attributes it to his own cowardice, but implicates such "on to Richmond" heroes as Greeley. Greeley denies that he had anything to do with it. Many blame the officers, and many the Cabinet, and a change of both is demanded. They should divide it between them all—for they are all rotten.

Effects of the War on the North.—A letter in the N. Y. Day Book from Illinois, says that the blockade of the Mississippi has "utterly and totally ruined Illinois." It first destroyed the banks, and now produce is unsaleable. Corn, usually worth 50 cents, is down to *eight cents a bushel!*

The New York hotels are doing next to nothing—a sign that the merchants are doing likewise. Their daily arrivals average about one-tenth of the usual number.

At Saratoga, it is stated that not a single hotel begins to pay expenses. The receipts of a leading hotel on the 4th of July this year were $87, against $1400 last year.

Stocks.—The battle of Manassas appears to have improved *Southern* stocks in New York. On the 29th North Carolina bonds were quoted at $61\frac{1}{2}$, Virginia $49\frac{1}{2}$, Missouri $41\frac{1}{2}$, Tennessee 42. This is a considerable rise, especially in North Carolina bonds—about 15 per cent. we believe. If the yankees can't make any glory out of the war, they intend to make money, which they value more.

The Hand-Cuffs.—The Richmond Dispatch has reliable assurances about those hand-cuffs. A gentleman well known in Richmond says he himself saw a large pile of them, he supposes a thousand. Two others say they saw fetters for the feet also. A large number of halters were also brought, in accordance with the Norern advice to the soldiers to "bring hemp" along to the South.

The Whig says "there were two wagon loads of hand-cuffs and a sufficient number of halters."

Affecting Incident.—Frederick Hubbard, of the New Orleans Washington Artillery, and Henry Hubbard, of the 1st Minnesota Infantry, brothers, were both wounded at Manassas, fighting on opposite sides, and after the battle met for the first time in seven years in a stable, where they and nine other wounded men were laid. The artilleryman being the less wounded of the two, was found ministering to his brother. And the case excited so much interest that a surgeon at once dressed the yankee's wounds and had him removed to his own hospital.

Strange.—We have been amazed to see, by occasional complaints in the Richmond papers, that there are a number of yankees in office in the Departments of the Confederate Government at Richmond—mere office-hunting gentry who have left Washington for better places at Richmond. With the Richmond papers, we doubt the policy of such appointments.

Sherman's Battery.—The Hon. Mr. Clingman has done one good thing, in getting the following into last Friday's Richmond Examiner. We hope it will have some effect in Virginia and South Carolina, in opening their eyes, especially in South Carolina, to the fact that there were troops in the Manassas battle besides those from their States:—

"It is now pretty well authenticated that the first charge on Sherman's Battery was made by the lamented Col. Fisher, who commanded the Sixth North Carolina Regiment of regulars. As he filed his Regiment around an adjacent hill, he found himself suddenly fronted by the bristling array of this battery, not two hundred yards off. Retreat was out of the question. To go forward was not only his inclination but his only resource. Calling on his troops to follow him, and going himself some paces ahead, he charged it, and was last seen standing on one of the guns, waving his sword in the air. It was here he fell mortally wounded. The loss of this Regiment was seventeen killed and fifty-odd wounded—a loss chiefly experienced in this charge. Nearly all the horses attached to the battery were under the murderous fire of Fisher's musketry. Hon. Mr. Clingman and other gentlemen, spectators of the scene, bear testimony to the correctness of this statement."

"A. W. M.," writer to the Salisbury Watchman, relating the incident of Lieut. Willie P. Mangum being saved from instant death by his Bible, says that his sister had said to him that "she had read about the Bible turning away balls, and this might do so some day." Lieut. M. has since died. He belonged to the "Flat River Guards." And "A. W. M." adds,—

"Another of the Flat River Guards had his musket shivered in the stock, only bruising his arm. Lieut. Page, of Yorke's company, had his sword cut in two by a ball. Many of the boys had balls through their clothes—one had his cap cut open by a ball, scathing his forehead. I regret that I cannot yet get all the casualties. Maj. Webb, reported missing, is safe. Capt. Freeland not wounded.

"Now, let me give you the grand truth of the brave achievements of the cherished 6th. There is no doubt that it shot down the men and horses of Sherman's Battery and rushed upon it, and even passed beyond it. That Battery, I am positively assured, did not fire another gun after this charge. Lieut. Guess tells me, that just before Col. Fisher fell, he was on one of the guns of Sherman's Battery, cheering his men grandly. The Colonel then killed one Yankee by thrusting his sword through him, and just as he gave the mortal thrust to another, the ball struck him and he fell. His sword remained in the man. About this time a Northern Regiment charged on his Regiment and forced them to take only a few steps backward. They did not turn at all. Part of the 6th then, sustained by a Georgia and Alabama Regiment, rushed up and took the Battery which our men had silenced. The other part of the Regiment was ordered with a South Carolina, and perhaps Mississippi Regiment, to turn the enemy's right flank, which they did successfully. Yet, after all this, the praise is to be given to those who do not really deserve so much merit. When Col. Fisher fell, Lieut. Col. Lightfoot rushed before his men and told them to "follow, he would die with them." I hear that before entering the battle, one Regiment kneeled in earnest prayer."

The Salisbury Watchman says.—

"The N. C. 6th Regiment, under the lamented Col. Fisher, played a brave and successful hand in the capture of the batteries. Strange to say, this Regiment, with all its glorious deeds, and the fall of its brave Colonel, were wholly overlooked in the first reports given of the battle, in which were detailed the exploits and fall of others with marked particularity. Justice is sometimes tardy but sure; and we are pleased to find that it will be so in this case. Few regiments rendered more important services at Manassas than the N. C. 6th. In fact Johnston's division to which it belonged, half starved, and nearly ready to faint from the excessive fatigue of a forced march from Winchester, bore the brunt of this great battle. It is one of the strangest of all the strange incidents of the contest, that his men were so wonderfully sustained under such extraordinary circumstances of privation and fatigue."

Deaths.—Geo. T. Lewis, of the Lexington (N. C.) Wild Cats, died at Suffolk on the 31st. And J. J. Stevens, a member of a N. C. Regiment, (not known which, or where he was from,) died at Richmond on Wednesday last. His friends may hear further by addressing Dr. C. F. Couch, Richmond, Va. Another soldier, alike unknown, except that his name was Woods, died in the hospital there on Friday. Marcus Alsobrook, of the Enfield Blues, died at Yorktown on the 24th, and J. J. Coker and Samuel L. Arrington, of the same company, on the 26th. All of pneumonia. Private Jones of Capt. Swindell's company (Beaufort county,) died at Garysburg. Private Joseph A. Johnson, of Edgecombe, died at Yorktown on the 23d. He had participated in the battle of Bethel. Private Stallings, of Franklin county, accidentally shot and instantly killed himself on the 23d July. And Ebenezer Stradley, of Capt. Vance's company, Buncombe county, died at Suffolk on the 31st.

Mecklenburg County Court has appropriated $40,000 to aid the families of volunteers who are in need.

Female Patriotism.—The Commissioners of the Confederate Loan in Charlotte have received the following note:—

Charlotte, July 29, 1861.—Gentlemen: I have made about fifty dollars by sewing for the soldiers, and have a desire to promote the cause of our sunny South as much as may be in my power, not having a son old enough to take up arms and my husband having to remain at home to support his family by his daily labor. I propose to add my mite to the Confederate Loan. The money can be had at a few days' notice. Praying for the success of our brave men in arms,

I am yours, S. A. W.

600 Georgia troops passed through Raleigh on Sunday night. They were supplied with a meal at Charlotte by the citizens, and another at Raleigh by the State agent.

The Utley Gun.—We had not time to attend the exhibition of this gun when here. The Wilmington Journal speaks highly of it, it being now in that place; but suggests a difficulty, which we heard spoken of here, as to guns of large calibre, in the weight of the cartridge and slider.

Cavalry.—The Standard mentions the passage through of the Washington (N. C.) Star Boys, Capt. L. E. Satterthwaite, 84 in number; and Capt. Crumpler's company from Ashe county, 99 in number. Both fine companies.

Southern School Books.—We learn that R. H. Brown, Esq., a School Teacher of several years' experience, and always so much interested in the Common Schools that he was for several years the most active member of the Examining Committee of Randolph county, and is now a member of the Examining Committee in Richmond county, has been devoting his leisure for some years to the preparation of a series of School Books, of which he has a Spelling Book and English Grammar ready for the press—for the publication of which he would be glad to open a correspondence with any gentleman in the Confederate States who may desire to publish School Books.

We have not seen these works, but have been furnished with the names of a number of gentlemen who have seen the Speller—Teachers and active friends of Common Schools—in whose judgment we place implicit confidence; and they speak of it as superior in merit to any Speller published.

We feel sure that no true Southern man will ever consent to a peace that does not secure our Independence. We shall conquer a peace sooner or later, and then the dear-bought experience of our people will teach them to keep their money at home to encourage their own talented sons. We must have School Books, and doubtless the publisher who first puts forth a series of good books will at no distant day reap a good harvest.

We shall be glad to hear that some publishers open a correspondence with Mr. Brown. His address is Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C.

Thanks.—We have received some large and beautiful Tomatoes from Mrs. Dr. Foulkes; some of the same sort from Mrs. Wm. McL. McKay; some Peaches (rare this season) from Mr. Wm. K. Lumsden; and a musk-mel on which is a curiosity, from Mr. James C. Smith. It measures $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Election of Clerks.—On Thursday last an election was held for Clerks of the County and Superior Courts. The following is the result, so far as we have heard:—

Cumberland County.—For County Court, J. T. Warden. Poll: Warden 978, John H. Cook 152, scattering 17. For Superior Court, John W. Baker Jr. Poll: Baker 836, Beverly Rose 204, scattering 20. The five companies in the army gave 271 votes in all, at their several camps.

Harnett.—B. F. Shaw, C. C. Poll: Shaw 436, Prince 30. Gen. A. D. McLean, S. C. Poll: McLean (including 84 reported at camp at Yorktown) 373, McLeod 278.

Moore—A. H. McNeill, C. C., without opposition; J. H. Caddell, S. C. Poll: Caddell 688, T. W. Ritter 255, Wm. Campbell 119, S. E. Johnson 137, J. C. Morrison 34, Wm. Barrett 20.

Robeson.—Col. John A. Rowland, C. C. Poll: Rowland 505, Pope 222, Hartman 100, Brown 156, McDonald 61. John R. Carter, S. C. without opposition.

Bladen.—Dugald Blue, C. C. Poll: Blue 530, scattering 5. David Lewis, S. C. Poll: Lewis 446, Dr. H. H. Robinson 152.

Wake.—J. J. Ferrell, C. C. W. H. Moore, S. C.

New Hanover.—S. R. Bunting, C. C. Wm. M. Harriss, S. C.

Delegates to the State Convention.—Col. Robert Strange was elected on Thursday, without opposition, to fill the vacancy in the State Convention from New Hanover county.

In Bladen County, Col. Neill Kelly is elected to fill the vacancy, by a vote of 304 to 272 for Thomas J. Jones.

The Confederate Congress.—A resolution offered by Mr. Avery, to ratify the engagement made by North Carolina, in May last, with its First Regiment of Volunteers, to receive them for six months, was adopted. Their term will expire on the 17th of October next, we hear.

Certain Church collections, made on fast day, amounting to $5,278 88, were voted to the use of the wounded at the battle of Manassas.

The nominations of Daniel Dickson as Postmaster at Wilmington, J. C. Stevenson at Newbern, Moses A. Smith at Salisbury, and Jas. G. Cook at Fayetteville, have been confirmed.

Confederate Congress.—Richmond, Va., Aug. 2, 1861, P. M.—Congress has passed, and the President has approved, the act amending an act establishing Judicial Courts in the Confederacy. Also, an act making provision for the sick and wounded. Also, an act providing for additional field officers to volunteer battalions, and the appointment of Assistant Adjutant Generals.

We have reason to believe that Congress, on yesterday, passed a bill for a large increase of the army, and that it was sent to the President yesterday afternoon, and awaits his signature to become a law. Its provisions are, of course, secret until Congress shall otherwise order.—*Rich. Examiner, 3d.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Victory in Missouri.—Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2.—A messenger has just arrived here with intelligence that General McCullough, with 12,000 men, attacked the Federal force of 18,000 at Springfield, Mo., on Friday the 26th of July. The Federals lost about 600 killed and about the same number were taken prisoners. The loss of the Southerners was small. The victory was complete.

Cairo, July 31.—Two steamers with a large force arrived at New Madrid on yesterday. Fifteen thousand Confederate troops are reported to be at that point. They are well armed and drilled, and have two regiments of cavalry, with five batteries. Gen. Pillow commands, and has issued his proclamation promising to drive the Federal invaders from Missouri.

Kansas City, July 31.—Harrisonville, 15 miles from Independence, has been sacked by Kansas ruffians.

Leavenworth, July 31.—Large numbers of Pawnees and Cheyennes are moving in Marshall County, Kansas, to attack the whites.

The Missouri Tories.—Jefferson City, Mo., July 31.—The Hon. H. R. Gamble was elected Governor on yesterday by 68 votes. W. P. Hall, for Lieut. Governor, received 61 votes. Governor Gamble will deliver his inaugural to-morrow.

The Missouri Convention adjourned to-day until the 80th of December.

Gen. Wise at Lewisburg.—Clarksburg, July 31.—Gen. Wise, after burning Gauley Bridge, fell back to Lewisburg.

Troops from Old Point.—The Baltimore papers mention the arrival of 4,500 troops from Old Point on their way to Washington. While on the Adelaide, the men were riotous, and broke the glass sky-lights and the whole of the rail of the upper deck on one side. At Baltimore they left the ranks and swore they would go no further till they got something to eat, as they had had nothing for 36 hours. They were pacified with promises.

Generals Discharged.—Brigadier General Morris was honorably discharged from the service on Saturday; Major General Sandford, of New York, Brigadier General Runyon, of New Jersey, and Brigadier Generals Cox, Schenck and Bates, of Ohio, will also respectively be honorably discharged; the first named on August 15, the last named on the 27th, and others on the 20th inst.

Reaction.—A gentleman just from Washington reports that several persons in that city are engaged in raising a company for the Confederate service. The day of retribution is approaching. A regiment of Southern Illinoisans will shortly be tendered to President Davis.
Richmond Whig, 3d.

Mean Trick of Gen. Scott.—Richmond, Aug. 2.—It is stated, upon undoubted evidence, that when the news was received at Washington of the capture of Sherman's battery, Gen. Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the Navy Yard and sent to the neighborhood of Alexandria, with horses, and brought back to Washington with the announcement that it was Sherman's.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Gen. McClellan expresses it as his opinion that the present will be a war conducted with artillery, and asks that as many batteries as possible be provided. He has issued orders to establish a line of pickets along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of preventing correspondence between the Marylanders and Southerners.

Prince Napoleon is the guest of the French Minister.

It is rumored that Gen. Butler has been succeeded by Gen. Wool.

Fifteen officers of the Garibaldian Legion have gone home to New York.

The whole number of killed, wounded, and missing of the N. Y Fire Zouaves, is 235. Those here are to be sent home, as they are thoroughly demoralized. They were paid off to-day.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order prohibiting officers and soldiers from leaving their camps and from visiting hotels.

The correspondent of the Herald ventures the opinion that the army of the Potomac will not be kept long idle. The reorganization of the army proceeds with great rapidity, and it is probable Gen. McClellan will strike as soon as he is ready, regardless of weather.

The London Telegraph and Star denounce President Lincoln's message as unsatisfactory.

Secret movements are in progress to remove all Secessionists from their positions in any of the departments.

Gen. Dix is closely watching the Maryland Legislature to prevent their passing an Ordinance of Secession in secret session.

Gen. McClellan is examining if any incompetency yet remains in the army.

Eighteen Regiments of the three months volunteers have left for home.

Congress will not adjourn this week. The House will kill the Senate's tariff bill, and the Senate will kill the House's direct tax bill. An elaborate conference is expected.

The House has passed a bill modifying the Sub-Treasury act, and giving authority to Treasurers to receive other than gold and silver in payment of duties.

In the Senate the supplementary bill to that increasing the military establishment was passed.

A bill providing for the monthly pay of troops, was passed.

The Conference committee on the direct tax and the tariff, have been in session twenty-four hours, and are getting up a general bill which covers the whole ground.

In the Senate, resolutions were passed directing that arms be sent to the loyal citizens of Delaware.

New York, July 31.—Prince Napoleon and a portion of his suite have left for Washington. Clothilde and other ladies remain here for the present.

The Washington correspondent of the World says that Gen. Beauregard has reconnoitered, in person, within four miles of the Chain Bridge. Ten Southern scouts have been captured near the bridge.

English Feeling.—Gore's Liverpool Commercial advertiser thinks that the influence of our war upon British industry and commerce greatly surpasses that of a European war; and does not believe in any adjustment "until matters shall arrive at such a dire extremity as shall justify, if it does not compel, some kind of European intervention."

A Prince Napoleon (cousin to the Emperor) and his wife and suite arrived in New York a few days ago, but the Gothamites were so overwhelmed with Manassas that they took no notice of the royal party.

Lincoln's Congress.—In debate in the Senate, Mr. Breckinridge has made another strong anti-Lincoln speech, charging the responsibility for the war on the last Congress and Lincoln; that the constitution had been deliberately trampled under foot and flagrantly violated; that if the war continues twelve months, constitutional liberty will cease to exist on this continent. [We hope not, though it has already ceased to exist at the North.] The day is not yet, (he said in closing,) but is nigh, when a terrible accountability must be given to the people for the results of this unnecessary, cruel and vindictive war.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio replied, *"That the South must be subjugated; when accomplished, the war would cease."*

In the House, Mr. Stevens, Penn., from the Committee of Ways and Means, said the demands upon the Treasury amounted to nearly a million of dollars a day, and at the present rate of interest loans could not be negotiated with sufficient promptitude to meet these wants. (And this is at the beginning of the war, when the whole North is enthusiastic in favor of prosecuting it to subjugation!)

On the direct tax bill, Mr. Stephens proposed to tax *slaves.* Mr. Lovejoy was astonished at the introduction of the word, that his friends should tolerate for an instant the idea of property in persons. Mr. Stevens's proposition was adopted, 60 to 25.

A Peace Proposition.—In the House on Monday last, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution declaring that although certain States of the Confederacy were violently resisting the authority of the Government, yet in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, and with the spirit of our institutions, the door should be left open for the peaceable return of such States as should manifest a desire to resume their allegiance, and proposing the appointment of a Peace Commission of one from each State to report such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as should tend to secure that end; and that Congress appoint the Hons. Edward Everett, Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore, Martin Van Buren, Thomas Ewing, J. Guthrie, and Reverdy Johnson, a Commission, to meet at Louisville in September next an equal number of Commissioners to be appointed by the Confederate States, in order to determine upon an amicable adjustment of the existing national difficulties. The resolution was negatived.

Bank Notes.—A number of Southern Banks have made arrangements to have their notes received on deposit by the Banks in Richmond, Va. Among them, all the South Carolina banks, seven of those of Georgia; and the Bank of North Carolina and its branches, the Bank of Cape Fear and its branches, the Bank of Wilmington, and the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

The Danville Railroad.—A highly respectable correspondent of Halifax complains that the Danville Railroad charges freight on every box and package contributed for the comfort and aid of the soldiers, and the sick and wounded. We believe the roads generally have allowed those gifts of the patriotic and philanthropic to pass untaxed, and we think very properly.
Richmond Dispatch.

Have they? It is news this way. Indeed, some time ago a party from this place was subjected to great annoyance in Petersburg by a refusal to carry such things even for pay, at any price, except by a freight train, which would involve a delay of two days; and notwithstanding other freight was received to go to Richmond by the same passenger train. Finally a telegraphic dispatch to Richmond secured their transportation.

Crops.—A gentleman writing to us on business says,—"I have travelled through Fayetteville, Raleigh, Goldsborough, Clinton, thence to Owenville, and the farmers have fine crops and fine rains. We are abundantly blessed."

Only came to see the Fun.—The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury tells the following of one who accompanied Wilson's "pic-nic party:"

Some Congressmen were taken who had come out to see the fun. One of them, seeing our Representative, the Hon. W. Porcher Miles, accosted him with "Hallo, Miles, my dear fellow, how do you do?" Miles looked for a moment surprised, and replied: "Sir, I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance. What is your name?" To which he quickly replied: "I am Mr. ——, of New York. Don't you remember me, old fellow, we were in Congress together? I only came out to see the fun." To which Mr. Miles replied, drawing himself up with dignity: "Sir, I don't know you. I can't recognize any one who comes out to witness the subjugation of my country as an amusement;" and turned on his heel, leaving the New Yorker to enjoy the fun of bare floors and rations, not such as he has been accustomed to at Willard's, or Barnum's, and from which, no doubt, he will come a wiser if not a better man.

Volunteers and Regulars.—The discord reported between these two branches of the Federal forces has some confirmation in a paragraph in the New York Times. That paper vilifies the Regulars at a furious rate, and tells us what we never knew before, of the fate of the enemy's cavalry. They were the first to fly, says the Times,—and they were Regulars. It is supposed Gen. McDowell fled with them.

The Times is unjust to some of the Regular Regiments. The 3d Infantry strewed the ground with its dead, and, in consequence of its loss, will never be able to make such another fight.
Richmond Whig 3d.

Strong Olfactories.—An oblong box, directed to "W. L. Groves, Richmond, Va.," which has been lying upon the platform of the Central depot for several days, was opened yesterday, in consequence of a rumor that it emitted an offensive odor, as if from a corpse, and was found to contain a new metalic burial case!—*Rich. Whig.*

A Sell.—The report which one may occasionally hear on the street, to the effect that President Davis has settled with Lincoln for the spoils taken upon the plains of Manassas, is explained by the circumstance that the former, as commander-in-chief of the Confederate army, gave old Scott a *check* on the *bank* of the Potomac.—*Rich. Whig.*

A Substitute for Coffee.—We drank a beverage prepared by George A. Locke, $62\frac{1}{2}$ East Bay, which in flavor and color resembled coffee so closely that we might have enjoyed it under the delusion that it had been extracted from the berry of the *genus coffee.*

This delicious substitute was a decoction of Irish potato. The potato is cut into small pieces, dried, then washed and boiled.

We would advise our blockaded citizens to try this decoction.—*Charleston Courier.*

A gentleman, a day or two since, was invited to take a hand in a friendly game of poker. "No I thank you," said he, "I played poker all one summer, and had to wear nankeen pants all the next winter; I have had no taste for the amusement since."

DIED,

In Raleigh, after a lingering illness, on the 20th ult., Mrs. SUSAN A. COSBY, wife of Dr. Howard Z. Cosby, and daughter of the late Dr. D. Caldwell, in the 38th year of her age.

In Wake county, on the 29th July, Mr. HARRISON RAND.

In Johnston County, on the 26th July, of typhoid fever, Mr. WILLIAM H. TOMLINSON.

In Duplin county on the 30th inst. of Typhoid Fever, ANN ELIZA, third daughter of Dr. Jas. G. Dickson.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 5.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
Last sales of Cotton at $10\frac{3}{4}$. Bacon and Lard 15 to 16. Country Corn 60. Spirits Turpentine 21 to 22.
Corrected by Pemberton & Sloan.

FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.—A Box, under the charge of Rev. J. C. Huske and Jas. N. Smith, will be kept at the Store of Mr. S., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for those needing assistance in either the Independent or LaFayette Companies. The subscriptions will be forwarded weekly if possible.

NOTICE TO MAGISTRATES.

THE MAGISTRATES of Cumberland are required to attend at the Court House on Tuesday of September Court for the transaction of public business.
DAVID McNEILL, Ch'n.
Aug. 1, 1861. 45-
Presbyterian copy.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.*

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a small supply of Articles in his line, which he offers to Physicians and others, at a small advance on cost for Cash.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Aug. 5. 45i1m

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

IF YOU want the best of BLACK-JACK WOOD at $2 50 per cord, and the best of Pine at $2 per cord, delivered on the Rail Road track, apply to J. Atkinson. He delivers the best wood that is brought to market, and good measure, and has any quantity of it on hand.
J. ATKINSON.
Aug. 1, 1861. 45-1m

Fayetteville and Western
PLANK ROAD COMPANY.
Stockholders' Called Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was not held for the want of a quorum; and also, an adjourned meeting of the same, for the same cause. Another meeting of the Stockholders is now called to take place in the TOWN HALL on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at 11 o'clock.
By order. JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y Fay. & Wes. P. R. Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1861. 45-tm
Salem Press and Presbyterian till meeting.

FAYETTEVILLE AND ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD CO.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 29th day of this month, (Aug.) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It is imporant that there be a full meeting of the Stockholders, as upon the action of the same may depend the existence of the Company and the Road itself.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & A. P. R. Co.
Aug. 1. 45-tm
Presbyterian copy till meeting.

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks for the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

Lost on Hay street,

ON Sunday morning, a small PORT-MONNAIE, with an elastic string around it, containing some papers of value, and also a small sum of money, some of which can be identified. Five Dollars reward is offered, if left at the Bookstore. 45-2t

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GRAY
COLOR FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

THOSE who can't send us their measures can order the Goods and Trimmings, and we will send them.
COLLECT ON DELIVERY.
We are AT ALL TIMES prepared to make any number of OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

Gilt Buttons for Privates.

100 GROSS ARRIVING. Order quick and secure the Goods.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Wilmington, N. C.
No order will be noticed unless accompanied by a portion of the money.
O. S. BALDWIN.
July 31, 1861. 45-2t*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., August 5, 1861:—

Miss Annie Bright, Wm Brown, Wm Booth, Thos M Burough, W W Bosworth.
Coroner of Cumberland, Jas Chason, Eliza Collins.
Burton Hill 2, Mrs Susan Hill, Retus Huffman, J M F Harrison. Mrs Emily Gamon.
John W Meshaw. Ezekial McKethan.
Geo Pendergrass. G Rodes.
Geo W Renshaw. Wm Shell.
S S Watkins, D Walton.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to harbor, trade with, or credit, my wife HELAN BARBOUR, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without cause. I will not pay any debts of her contracting. I am ready and willing as I always have been, to make her as comfortable at home as my circumstances will permit: and will treat her kindly, if she will return to my home and hers. And she is hereby notified to come home, where she will be amply provided for; but I will not be held liable for her debts or expenses, so long as she remains away from me.
JOSEPH W. BARBOUR.
August 1, 1861. 45-*4t

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES!

1000 yards Gray Cassimere,
1000 " Gray Cloths,
EXPRESSLY FOR OFFICERS,
fine, bright colors, &c.
—ALSO—
The Original and Elegant North Carolina State Arms Button,
just secured for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS!
and will be used on no others.
Send to O. S. BALDWIN,
Civic and Military House,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 27, 1861. 43*16t

COMPANIES!
COMPANIES!
Buttons for Privates' Uniforms!

FINE GILT BUTTONS.
FINE GILT BUTTONS.
LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES.
ORDER QUICK!
O. S. BALDWIN,
Military Goods House,
44-2t Wilmington, N. C.

SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

THE subscriber is Agent for the sale of GEE'S make of SOCKS and STOCKINGS; they are much better and equally as cheap as the Northern made; let all who wish to encourage Southern enterprise, call and buy a lot for their own wear.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1861. 44-tf

DESERTER---$30 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of deserter BURWELL W. HODGES, at any Jail or Military Post in the State. The said Hodges resides in Harnett County, about 10 miles from Averasboro'; has hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, is 5 feet 10 inches high, age 20 years. He enlisted the 29th May, 1861, and deserted about 10th June.
PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.
July 30. 44-tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON.J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19 1861 87l1ypd

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS AND OPINIONS.

Baltimore dates up to Thursday last enable us to lay before our readers complete accounts of the battle as related in the North, accompanied by the comments and opinions of leading Northern presses, presenting the Northern side of the picture.—*Richmond Examiner 29th.*

[The first account is that of Raymond, Editor of the N. Y. Times, written from Washington on the day after the battle. It is long, and mainly devoted to preliminary movements, which are of less interest than results. He was evidently in Gen. McDowell's confidence and admits that of three columns that advanced to the attack, two were "mainly feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third." After describing the main battle up to 2½ o'clock, when he thought all was going on swimmingly, he closes as follows:—

I decided to drive back to the town. As I passed up the road, the balls and shells from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came, but, meeting Captain Ayres, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio Brigade, under Col. Schenck, to repel a rumored attempt of cavalry to outflank this column. As I went forward, he passed down. Gen. Schenck's Brigade was at once drawn up across the road, and Captain Ayre's guns were planted in a knoll at the left, when a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came down from the direction of Bull's Run and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centreville, sent off my dispatch, and started with all speed to return, intending to go with our troops upon what had been the hotly-contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands.

I had gone but a quarter of a mile when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage-wagons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops were retreating. Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster Stetson, of the Fire Zouaves, who told me, bursting into tears, that his Regiment had been utterly cut to pieces, that the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were both killed, and that our troops had actually been repulsed. I still tried to proceed, but the advancing columns rendered it impossible, and I turned about. Leaving my carriage, I went to a high point of ground, and saw, by the dense clouds of dust that rose over each of the three roads by which the three columns of the army had advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued.

Another Account.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, (Forney's paper,) has an account of the battle, from which we copy the following:

As we drew nearer the field, evidences of death were more striking. About half a mile from the immediate scene of hostilities the first shelter for the wounded had been obtained. A low, white frame house on the side of a road, covered with a few trees, surrounded by a garden of blooming roses, neatly enclosed in rough white pailings. It was the house of a plain Virginia farmer, but the necessities of war converted his home into an hospital. The well in front was guarded by soldiers. The chambers, the kitchen, the parlour, the porch and the shade under the trees were occupied by wounded men, some moaning sadly, some bearing their agonies in heoric silence, and others beseeching the doctor to place them out of the reach of pain, and occasionally one asking faintly for a cup of water. In the meantime the doctors ran hither and thither, binding, trepanning, amputating, probing and soothing, assisted by the old Virginian, a blunt specimen of a son of the Old Dominion, who, assisted by his family, was assiduous to relieve the miseries of that fearful day. The soldiers had crawled round his well, and broke in his fences, and overrun his house. The flowers no longer bloomed in the garden, but crushed and broken they gave forth their fragance under the feet of the soldiers. Where the roses had grown in the morning, dead men lay at noon.

As the hours passed on, the fight became more and more terrific. The fortunes of the day began to waver; especially as the Federal troops did not seem to gain any material advantage, and only made their advances slowly, laboriously and at a great loss of life. The rebels were strongly entrenched behind masked batteries of rifled cannon. They seemed to be innumerable. Again and again our men charged upon them, only to find when they had dislodged them in one place they had reappeared in another, until at last the Federal soldiers were compelled to fall on their faces to avoid the swift messengers of death. It was found, too, that the rebel forces largely outnumbered those of the Republic.

The fight continued until after five o'clock without exhibiting any material result. The rebels had most decidedly the advantage in position and guns, and they used it with fearful effect. The bravery of our troops was superhuman, but what bravery could meet the unerring and unceasing cannon which came sweeping from almost every tree or heap of brush? Our men unmasked them, battery upon battery, only to find their lessened ranks were unequal to the task. A retreat was commenced by a New York Regiment, and very soon became general. In vain General McDowell endeavered to rally his forces. They retreated to the Centreville road in good order, until charged upon by the Secession cavalry and artillery, when they broke their lines and pushed toward Fairfax Court-House in a disorderly column.

The Stampede.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes as follows in relation to the panic and retreat:

All the stragglers now commenced to run towards Centreville, and the caissons, ambulances and suttler's wagons were ordered to be taken back at once towards Centreville. The batteries were ordered around to cover our retreat and keep the Confederates from cutting us off from Centreville, which was about three miles in our rear, and where we have about four or five thousand of a reserve force; the batteries wheeled off and took up the road, and were retreating in good order, when, about half a mile out, one of the gun carriages was upset. A portion of Sherman's and Carlisle's were left in the road side, the gunners cutting the traces and running their horses. This put the infantry in a perfect panic; they broke ranks indiscriminately and commenced to run; knapsacks, haversacks, guns, cartridge boxes, hats, coats and everything being thrown in all directions. The men were parched for water and were falling in every direction. Officers were equally panic-stricken with the privates, and in vain we endeavored to stop the retreat. We took muskets and threatened to shoot them down if they did not; but we might as well have plead with the winds to cease blowing. The clouds of dust were now perfectly suffocating. The road was strewn with wrecks of wagons, provisions, muskets, blankets, ammunition, and everything the men could divest themselves of. The ground was full. The fields in all directions were full. The fire of the enemy was kept up in the rear. Part of Sherman's battery breaking down, the men cut the traces and fled. The ammunition wagon was left on the field. We should judge that *ten thousand guns and rifles* were lost on the way, while the cartridge boxes, bayonets, sabre bayonets and swords were innumerable. About a mile from Centreville an attempt was made to rally the men, but with little success. A few thousand were stopped, but many without weapons.

All the inhabitants nearly had fled from Centreville, expecting it to be stormed by the rebels. Guards were stationed at the few wells not dry to allow no water except to the wounded and sick. A house on the top of the hill had been burnt the previous night, and what few men could be induced to work were throwing up an embankment, some eight feet thick, out of the ruins and of dirt; it was but about two hundred feet square.

Orders were now circulated for the men to gather at their last camping-ground around Centreville; it was heeded by some, but others neglected it and kept up the stampede. No provisions were to be had, and the men were all hungry, having had nothing to eat since two o'clock A. M., and but little or no water.

The firing of the enemy was kept up on our rear with artillery, and their cavalry rode through and through, cutting and slashing with perfect fiendishness.

Our wounded and dead are nearly all on the battle field in the hands of the enemy; such as could crawl or walk were trying to get away, and such pitiable spectacles were seen as made our hearts sick; but we could not help them; the few ambulances were started off early with the wounded and never returned.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes:

One great event of the day was the gallant charge of Col. Hunter, U. S. A., who led the centre column.

The success of this charge was so grand and complete that the day seemed to be in our favor; but at this precise moment of time, an immense reinforcement of the enemy came up, numbering not less than 10,000—your correspondent heard them and saw them. They came first from Manassas Junction, and with a tremendous whoop and charge, led on by an immense number of cavalry. Our men had then been fighting actively for four hours, and without anything to eat save a taste of their rations. The day was hot and they were thoroughly exhausted. This charge turned the tide, and the order soon came to retreat. Colonels Cameron, Slocum, Wilcox, Farnham and a host of other officers have been killed or wounded, while leading their Regiments.

As many as eight or ten Regiments at once commenced the retreat, and escaped through the woods for half a mile towards Centreville. As the foremost of them emerged to the open ground they seemed not to anticipate any pursuit, and fell off into the fields and grounds to rest and recuperate.

The killed and wounded, as far as possible, had been taken to a building near by the woods. In an instant, came an immense body of the enemy's cavalry and fired revolvers and carbines, the shots from which fell in all directions like hail-stones among our scattered troops. This charge created a perfect panic, and the men ran like sheep, throwing away their guns, knapsacks and all they possessed. So many officers were killed that the men felt they were without leaders. Reason, courage and coolness, all were gone, and here commenced the second rout, which continued to Centreville with some, and with others on to Washington. The cavalry were soon brought up by a battery led by a body of our men, and in turn ran and scattered down the street, soon, however, rallying again and making a road through our scattered forces.

At Centreville our troops attempted to make a stand, and they rallied for a season—some three regiments in all, while large numbers kept on their retreat. This, however, was soon after overcome—the enemy having a heavy gun, taken from us, in position. They fired again and again, and thus came the second panic, and third retreat. A fourth retreat followed in the course of the night of all our forces, and well on to the banks of the Potomac, and to the fortifications at Arlington, Corcoran, Alexandria and elsewhere.

The correspondent of the N. Y. World writes:

I only know that at sunset last evening generals, colonels, and majors, were all retiring, devoid of their commands, no more respected or obeyed than the poorest private in the broken ranks. I know that a grand army, retreating before superior numbers, was never more disgracefully or needlessly disrupted and blotted, as it were, out of existence in a single day. This is the truth, and why should it not be recorded?

WHAT THE LONDON TIMES' CORRESPONDENT THINKS.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Exchange, from Washington, says that Mr. Russell, of the London Times, who was present at the battle, states that the loss in killed and wounded of the Federals must amount to 12,000—and that the loss of the Confederates will probably reach 4,000. He states that history records no such defeat for the past century—no rout so utter and complete as that of the Federal forces. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fall to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising, discharge their muskets and charge bayonets in splendid order. Some of the evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline.

THE PANIC AND RETREAT.

The correspondent of the N. Y. World (a Republican paper) gives the following account of the retreat of the "Grand Army." It was certainly after the John Gilpin style.

An instantaneous confusion and dismay resulted. Our own infantry broke ranks in the field, plunged into the woods to avoid the road, and got up the hill as best they could, without leaders, every man saving himself in his own way.

The retreat, the panic, the heedless, headlong confusion was now beyond a hope. "What does it all mean?" I asked of Alexander. "It means defeat," was his reply. "We are beaten; it is a shameful, a cowardly retreat! Hold up, men," he shouted, "don't be such infernal cowards!" and he rode backwards and forwards, placing his horse across the road and vainly trying to rally the running troops.

We were now cut off from the advance body by the enemy's infantry, who had rushed on the slope just left by us. I saw officers with leaves and eagles on their shoulder-straps, Majors and Colonels, who had deserted their comrades, pass me galloping as if for dear life. No enemy pursued just then; but I suppose all were afraid that his guns would be trained down the long, narrow avenue, and mow the retreating thousands, and batter to pieces army wagons and everything else which crowded it. Only one field officer, so far as my observation extended, seemed to have remembered his duty. Lieut. Col. Speidel, a foreigner attached to a Connecticut Regiment, strove against the current for a league. I positively declare that, with the two exceptions mentioned, all efforts made to check the panic before Centreville was reached were confined to civilians.

But what a scene! and how terrific the onset of that tumultous retreat! For three miles hosts of Federal troops—all detached from their Regiments, all mingled in one disorderly rout—were fleeing along the road, but mostly through the woods on either side. Army wagons, sutlers' teams and private carriages choked the passage, tumbling against each other, amid clouds of dust, and sickening sights and sounds. Hacks containing unlucky spectators of the late affray, were smashed like glass, and the occupants were lost sight of in the *debris.* Horses, flying wildly from the battle-field, many of them in death agony, gallopped at random forward, joining in the stampede. Those on foot who could catch them rode them bare-back, as much to save themselves from being run over as to make quicker time.

Wounded men lying along the banks, appealed, with raised hands, to those who rode horses, begging to be lifted behind; but few regarded such petitions. Then the artillery, such as was saved, came thundering along, smashing and overpowering everything. The regular cavalry, I record it to their shame, joined in the melee, adding to its terrors, for they rode down footmen without mercy. I saw an artilleryman running between the ponderous fore and after-wheels of his gun-carriage, hanging on with both hands and vainly striving to jump upon the ordnance. The drivers were spurring the horses; he could not cling much longer, and a more agonized expression never fixed the features of a drowning man. The carriage bounded from the roughness of a steep hill leading to a creek; he lost his hold, fell, and in an instant the great wheels had crushed the life out of him.

Who ever saw such a flight? Could the retreat at Borodino have exceeded it in confusion and tumult? I think not. It did not slack in the least until Centreville was reached. There the sight of the reserve—Miles' Brigade—formed in order on the hill, seemed somewhat to reassure the van. But still the teams and foot soldiers pushed on, passing their own camp and heading swiftly for the distant Potomac, until for ten miles the road over which the grand army had so lately passed Southward, gay with unstained banners, and flushed with surety of strength, was covered with the fragments of its retreating forces, shattered and panic-stricken in a single day.

Who ever saw a more shameful abandonment of munitions gathered at such vast expense? The teamsters, many of them, cut the traces of their horses, and gallopped from the wagons. Others threw out their loads to accelerate their flight, and grain, picks and shovels, and provisions of every kind lay trampled in the dust for leagues. Thousands of muskets strewed the route; when some of us succeeded in rallying a body of fugitives, and forming them in a line across the road, hardly one but had thrown away his arms. If the enemy had brought up his artillerists and served upon the retreating train, or had intercepted our progress with five hundred of his cavalry, he might have captured enough supplies for a week's feast of thanksgiving. As it was, enough was left behind to tell the story of the panic. The rout of the Federal army was complete.

RETURN OF THE 'GRAND ARMY' TO WASHINGTON.

An Alexandria correspondent writes the Baltimore Exchange:

"This town has been to-day the theatre of events and spectacles, the like of which has never before been witnessed on this continent. The Grand Army of the Union, which so lately left here in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war, with drums beating, colours flying and ranks dressed as if for a holiday parade, returned to-day, but in such a plight that it was taxing credulity to the utmost to believe that these were the same men.

It is impossible to conceive of a more deplorable spectacle, to say nothing of the repulsive and harrowing appearance of dead and wounded bodies, the living and unwounded men themselves were fit objects of nothing but compassion. Exhausted with fatigue and hunger, fear and dismay upon every countenance, with torn clothing, covered with dust and blood, many without shoes or hats, they were to be seen in all quarters of the town, lying upon the pavements, cellar-doors, or on any other spot that offered them a place for the repose which nature demanded. Many of them had not their arms, knapsacks, &c., and had nothing of the appearance of soldiers left except their besmeared and tattered uniforms. They did not pretend to observe any order, nor did their officers seem to exercise the least authority over them. They went where they pleased, happy, apparently, that they had escaped even if but temporarily, from the disgusting tasks which their leaders had vainly sought to accomplish by their hands.

The inhabitants of this city, who, when these soldiers were here in all their arrogance and pride, had refused to countenance them or to treat them otherwise than intruders and enemies, were now touched with compassion at their altered condition. Food was freely served to them from their houses. Some of the more exhausted and wearied were taken in and cared for, and drink and refreshments were sent to them by the servants of men and women whom they had come to despoil.

The Washington Star says:

The men came in jaded and tired, and sitting or lying down in the pelting rain, only protected by blankets or oilcloths, were fast asleep in a moment after assuming a recumbent position. Many of the officers and artillerymen would fall asleep on their horses. The want of food was almost forgotten, although many of them had been fasting for twenty-four hours.

Some of our stragglers bring in armed Secessionist prisoners, and yesterday we noticed four being brought over the Long Bridge—an old man and three young ones. Some of the soldiers threatened the prisoners, but the officer in charge put his hand on his pistol, evidently determined to shoot the first man who intefered, and they desisted.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes:

There is still great excitement, uneasiness and apprehension in this city, though apparently decreasing in fervour. Many of the troops who fled in dismay to the woods are now coming in like frightened sheep returning to the fold. They are scattered about the city—the more desperate ones marauding upon the citizens' purses and provender for their daily sustenance. I do not desire to intimate that highway roberies are frequent, but that the soldiers who are without money ask in such a peremptory manner that it is almost impossible to deny their requests without being in most instances insulted, to place the matter in the mildest possible form.

Every effort is made to conceal the extent of the disaster on Sunday. Guns have been mounted and given to Artillery Companies, and the public informed that they have been recovered from the battle-field, the enemy not having followed sufficiently far to capture them. They do not seem to reflect that, if this be true, that it only adds to the overwhelming disgrace of the flight. What excuse can be made for a man calling himself a soldier who would abandon his guns when the foe was not even in sight?

There is no doubt about the extent of the Federal loss. It has not been exaggerated in your accounts. Government officials now pretend to say that it is only 1,200. The assertion is a reflection on the American name. The fact that an army of 30,000 men, splendidly equipped, should abandon all their artillery and war equipage, and retreat in such utter disorder before an enemy whom they but a few hours before affected to despise, after sustaining a loss of only 1,200, would affix a lasting stigma which no subsequent heroism could wipe out. And yet they claim to have fought with unexampled bravery.

The "grand army of the Union" is still disorganized, demoralized, paralyzed. Numbers of the volunteers leave by each train for their homes. Those who have money and cannot get away, provide themselves with food and keep aloof from headquarters. Much fear exists in this city of an invasion, particularly among officials. I have noticed, for two or three days past, that several Senators and members of Congress go to Baltimore by the evening train and return here again next morning. Such a habit could only be practiced by a fear of a night attack.

THE ENEMY'S ACCOUNT OF THEIR LOSS.

The Star, a Black Republican print, published in Washington, says:

"Each succeeding moment renders it plainer that our loss in the engagement has been greatly over-estimated. General McDowell is satisfied to-day that between *five and seven hundred* will cover his entire loss of the killed and wounded, and that the number of his men taken prisoners without being wounded is very inconsiderable, if any. A U. S. orderly, who was constantly galloping over the field, and who had good opportunities of knowing, estimates the Federal loss in actual battle at 700 killed, and 1,200 wounded."

SAFETY OF THE SHERMAN BATTERY.

Capt. Ayres brought in his battery—formerly Sherman's—which was reported taken, without the loss of a gun. He lost some of his caissons in consequence of some of the volunteers cutting the traces and riding the horses off.

This same infamous falsehood is repeated by the Washington Star.

OPINIONS OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

The comments of the Northern press, and especially the war journals of New York, on the defeat of the "Grand Union Army," will doubtless be read with almost as much interest as the details of the battle. We therefore make several extracts:

From the New York Tribune, Republican.

We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this is so; but it is true, and cannot be disguised.

A deciminated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which, for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill.

From the New York Express.

The record we make, we are deeply pained to see and to say, is rather of a rout than of a battle, beyond the Bull's Run batteries—and the record is the most painful we have ever had to make in our long life of editorial experience.

This defeat, however, will in no degree weaken the Northern country or the Northern people, but on the contrary, will arouse them to unparelleled exertions, and call forth their full strength. It is very true that it will highly encourage the Southern people also; but the North has not yet begun to put forth its strength, while the South is strained to the utmost.

From the New York World.

This disastrous result of the action was, perhaps, inevitable—even though no panic had occurred at the close—from the three causes against which the noblest soldiery can never successfully oppose their daring. First, the enemy's forces had been largely underrated, and nearly doubled our own in number; second, the onus of the attack rested entirely upon us, and the natural and scientific defences of the rebels made their position almost impregnable: third, many of our leaders displayed a lamentable want of military knowledge. There was little real generalship in the field.

As for the Colonels, many of those who were not wounded or killed in the engagement exhibited not merely inefficiency, but pusillanimity.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The disastrous panic which turned our victory into a retreat and the retreat into a rout, was a danger to which the enemy was as much exposed as we, but which fell to our bitter lot, apparently from circumstances which our general in command could not control.

It is well known that the Abolitionists of this State goaded Charles Summer into making the speech which preceded the Brooks difficulty. It is now known that Gen. Greeley goaded Abraham Lincoln into the unfortunate advance upon Richmond. Corporal Raymond, too, has done his part. And the New York World has not been behind its cotemporaries in urging the citizen army into the Bull Run Trap. Will the people follow these cowards, who are sacrificing the national army for the sake of the sectional party? In future let us follow Gen. Scott.

Is it now time for Gen. Schenck to retire? Have we not had just enough of him? Why not give him a post-office in a small town anywhere in Ohio? He is an unfit person to lead soldiers. His own men are weary of his blundering. In the language of some one "let him slide" into obscurity.

From the Boston Daily Courier.

Yesterday's operations were against us, though not so sadly as the sensation press and reporters, and the drunken Congress cowards who led the retreat, would have the nation think. The country will turn upon those Congressmen, who, because they had voted largely for the supplies, deemed it fit and just to crowd the avenue with preferred carriages. The panic which shook the nation yesterday was created by the cowardice of the managers of the party. How long will intelligent Americans endure it?

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Republican.

This disgrace must be wiped out, this defeat must be retrieved by a victory before which this of the rebels will pale. But, to achieve this great result, our troops must have generals who know how to deal with masked batteries, who are able to estimate the numerical force of the enemy and the strength of his position, and, above all, these generals must be protected from the Greeleys and other mischief-makers of that ilk, who are responsible for much of our present trouble.

A VIEW OF AFFAIRS AFTER THE BATTLE.

[From the Baltimore South, July 24.]

Private intelligence from Washington altogether discredits the idea that any portion of the Federal forces have been able to make a stand at Centreville, or at any point beyond Fairfax C. H. Most of the regiments are within the entrenchments on Arlington Heights. The condition of those who remain in Washington is deplorable in the extreme—many of them hatless, coatless, shoeless, and in some instances without pantaloons—mostly unarmed, having flung away everything in their flight—standing, limping, lying or sitting upon the corners of streets, or the stoops of houses, and appealing to the charity of passengers for means to buy food and tobacco. Much blame is attached to their officers for not making greater efforts to collect these disorganized wrecks of the "Grand Army," but the difficulty in many cases is that the officers themselves are among the missing.

Army officers of capacity and intelligence do not hesitate to pronounce the present army demoralized beyond the possibility of successful reorganization, and express the conviction that the attempt to supply its place with another, will prove an utter failure. The rank and file of the new army, they say, will be worse than that of the old one, which comprised nearly all the uniformed volunteer corps of the Northern cities, and was consequently of the best material, so far as intelligence and some previous knowledge of tactics went, that the country could afford.

A very bitter feeling against the Secessionists is said to exist in Washington, inflamed by accounts disseminated in regard to barbarities alleged to have been committed by the Confederate troops. To such an extent has this feeling arisen, especially among the Federal soldiers, that apprehensions were felt that the few Confederate prisoners who were in the city would be massacred. A violent assault was yesterday made by a mob upon a party of four prisoners. The crowd threatened to hang them and attempted to take them from the hands of soldiers. "In front of Willard's," says this morning's Republican, "the excitement was very great, one gentleman (*sic*) pushed his way through the crowd, and dealt one of the prisoners a powerful blow, nearly knocking him down; at other places on the route there was great trouble in getting them through the crowd." In like manner a Dr. Belt, a citizen of Prince George's county, Md., who was arrested for uttering "seditious language," only escaped being lynched by the mob through the active interference of some U. S. cavalry, who charged upon the crowd with drawn sabres.

Beyond additional lists of the killed and wounded, and Munchausen-like stories of the feats of valor performed by individuals during the battle, the Washington papers of this morning contain absolutely nothing; in regard to the present and future plans of the Administration, they are ominously silent. As an illustration of the means used to inflame the popular passions, and create another war-fever at the North, we may quote the statement of the official paper, "The Republican," that the Confederates, in the late battle, used balls coated with a substance, "supposed to be of a poisonous nature," of which large numbers were found. In like manner the Associated Press lends itself to the same infamous purpose, by giving currency to the story of a Zouave about the cruelties practised upon his comrades—whom he pretended to have seen tied to trees, as the Indians used to serve their captives, and tortured with bayonets in lieu of arrows.

A deception of a different kind and of a less revolting nature is that attempted to be practiced on the people in regard to the amount of the Federal loss in the late battle. It having been found that the capture of Sherman's Battery, on account of the *prestige* which has always attached to that particular arm of the service, was having a peculiarly depressing effect, six pieces of artillery, which had not been in the battle at all, were produced and are now exhibited on Capitol Hill as Sherman's guns, to satisfy the people that they have not been taken. It is impossible for such a paltry piece of deception to countervail the concurrent statement of every correspondent who witnessed the battle, or has been at any pains to ascertain the facts, that the guns were among the first that fell into the hands of the enemy.

An officer of the army from Washington states that not less than 1,000 wounded were brought into the various hospitals in Washington to-day. He further states that during the retreat from Bull's Run, a rumor having gained currency that all the Fire Zouaves taken by the Confederates were put to death, a party of Zouaves broke into the hospital at Centreville, and killed the few wounded Confederate prisoners who were there.

A writer says that at the muster of the Fire Zouaves last night, only 103 answered to their names. The 69th brought home 256 out of 1,000, and the 71st, 329 out of 1,100. Col. Gorman, of the Minnesota Regiment, says that the Federal forces actually engaged were 40,000, with heavy reserves at Centreville.

It is positively stated that the army moved not only against the advice but the wish of Gen. Scott. The writer adds: "It is acknowledged that the defeat must have a most damaging effect in Europe, as those Governments were only waiting to see the result between the centre of the army and the main division of the Confederates."

Attempt of the Government to conceal its defeat at Manassas.—LOUSVILLE, July 29.—Mr. Raymond, of the N. Y. Times, says that on Sunday, at the close of the battle, he hastened to Washington and added a postscript to his previous dispatches, in which he fairly stated the result of the battle. The telegraphic censor in the Washington telegraph office *refused* to allow the postscript to be sent. So states Mr. Raymond in the N. Y. Times of Friday.

It is stated that the loss in killed and wounded on our side will not exceed six hundred. If such is the fact, why did an army of fifty-five thousand men, which it is stated was the largest and best appointed ever raised in this country, (to use the mildest expression,) retreat in confusion and fall back upon the Potomac? It appears to us that only a terrific slaughter could have caused the conceded demoralization of Gen. McDowell's corps.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A change o'er the spirit of his dream.—Greeley is a great genius, but for once he blunts the edge of his own mendacity. The Tribune of the 23d has the following emphatic sentence:

"We have fought and been *beaten.* God forgive our rulers that this is so; but it is *true* and *cannot be disguised.*"

One Day Later.—"In the light of more detailed and authentic advices, it may fairly be considered whether *either party gained the victory.* The disaster was simply and only the effect of a wild panic—it was not a defeat.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

Greensborough Female College.

THE FALL SESSION of 1861 will open on the LAST THURSDAY in July.

Greensborough is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war and the sea-coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance.

Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed, and vigilantly protected from all harm.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to T. M. JONES, President.

Greensboro', N. C., June 19, 1861. 35-6w

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

THE next Session will commence AUGUST 14th. Terms remain unchanged. The location is remote from the probable seat of war, and every way favorable to study. The Trustees have established an efficient Military Department to commence with the next session; this department will be conducted by the best instructors and will be as extensive as in the best Military Schools. The Military Department will be open to all who may desire to enter, but will in no way interfere with the regular exercises.

To accommodate our friends, we shall commence a Military School, June 26th, and continue till August 14th. This will be a fine opportunity for those who wish to remain only a few weeks.

B. CRAVEN, Pres't.

June 25. 39-4w

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY
GREEENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been, THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal,*
Greensborough, N. C.

June 22. 33-3m-pd

Loan to the Confederate States!

BOOKS of subscription to receive this Loan are now open at the office of J. G. Shepherd in Fayetteville. The Commissioners who have this matter in charge appeal to their fellow-citizens to come forward and aid their country in a time so full of the utmost interest to all. While the investment is regarded as safe and remunerative, it is not to this consideration that the appeal is addressed. The question is one of the highest moment to the people of the Confederate States. It is their DUTY to aid in this war, as they value life, liberty, honor! All loans will be accepted from fifty dollars upward.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

HARNETT COUNTY.

THE JUSTICES of Harnett are requested to meet at Summerville on Tuesday the 13th of August.

R. C. BELDEN, Chm'n.

July 22, 1861.

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect,* would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

[41tf]

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT will be absent from Fayetteville until September.

July 18, 1861. 40tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

Aug. 23. JOS. UTLEY. 46*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary out-buildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, May Term 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said county, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, the following TRACTS of LAND, or as much thereof as will pay the tax and costs thereon for the year 1859, viz:

Acr's	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Tax.
633	A McN Currie,	Joining Neill and John Sinclair,	$10 60
62½	R M & W Willis,	White Oak Swamp,	6 [illegible]
200	N A Campbell,	Buie's Neck,	3 15
265	Enoch Ellis,	Great Marsh,	3 35
170	Henry Paul,	Short Swamp,	2 76
210	Jonathan Sterling,	Gallberry,	2 70
1250	Sidney P Klarpps,	Rockfish,	21 14
215½	Alex'r McArthur,	Ditto,	3 85
140	Neill Graham,	Middle Swamp,	3 10
100	James McKellar,	Ashpole,	2 70
1116	Neill McDonald,	Ditto,	17 52
210	Willis Pitman,	Ditto,	3 27
50	James Dean,	Hog Swamp,	2 15
170	Mary Hill by R Hill,	South Ashpole,	1 50
250	Daniel Morrice,	Sand Ridge Bay,	2 95
50	Robert Morrice,	Howard's Bay,	1 95
190	Jas Bass or Judy Burns,	Bay Branch,	95
150	William Ivey,	Indian Swamp,	1 25
204½	Caleb Britt,	Broad Ridge,	3 00
100	Alex'r Britt,	Hog Swamp,	1 90
50	Thomas Collins,	H Pen Branch,	2 00
389	Benj'n A Ivey,	Flowers' Swamp,	4 20
40	Solomon Willoughby,	H Pen Branch,	1 88

REUBEN KING, Sh'ff.

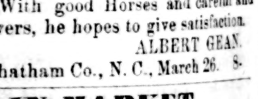
July 12, 1861. 40ewlt*5t

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf



HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit. By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-lypd

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept 5, 1860. 51*tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, February Term, 1861.

Mason Parker v. Callihan Parker, Joseph Parker, Ezekiel Parker, Nancy Parker and ——— Parker. The name and sex of the last named unknown, but who is the youngest child of Wm. Parker, deceased.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above-named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity, in and for Montgomery County, the last Monday in February 1861, and of the A. I. the 85th.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.
By J. L. GAINES, D. C.

July 11, 1861. 39-6w

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y